HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO. 86 BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 12 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 Apr.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONCOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,235

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

T BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
O AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th April	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
15th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Sado Maru ..	5898	31	Mar.	14	Apr.
Akita Maru ..	3817	7	Apr.	16	,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14	,,	20	,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29	,,	12	May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15	May	28	,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19	,,	2	June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30	,,	12	,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	3rd April 1927	14th April 1927
Shunko Maru	11th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Sumatra Maru	22nd ,, ,,	3rd May ,,
Honolulu Maru	10th May ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Indo Maru	25th ,, ,,	3rd June ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBA

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—Fellows to do research in philosophy. Only those who have passed M. A. need apply. Knowledge of Sanskrit necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 24th May. G. R. MALKANI, Indian Institute of Philsophy. Amalner, East Khandesh.
A R171

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Attendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

WANTED—Gujerati B. Com. or UNDERGRADUATE with a thorough knowledge of Gujerati Accounts. Those having experience of building construction work will be preferred. Apply in own hand writing in English and Gujerati with copies of testimonials, and minimum pay required to Box No. 1951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 15/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA E28408

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4 Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
T R161

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1927.

THIS Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO SURAT:—(1) Thursday, 14th April 1927, departure 9-35 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Vaghar.

(2) Good Friday, 15th April, 1927, departure 7-15 a.m. from Colaba carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only stopping at same stations as No. 3 Down Express except at Dadar and Bandra. This train will also stop at Charni Road, Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA:—Monday, 18th April 1927, departure Surat 1-28 p.m. and 8-40 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's Office.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1927.
28422

NOTICE

WANTED—An L.C.P.S., for the post of a Medical Officer on Rs. 60—7—200 p.m. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 21st April, 1927 The appointment will be on probation for one year in the first instance with prospects of permanency.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer.

Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 9th April, 1927.
28423

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the agreements of the following Agents have been cancelled by the Sub-Committee of Directors in their resolution No. 33 and 34, dated 16-2-27, and Letter of authority given to them is hereby revoked.

Messrs.

1. GANESH RAMACHANDRA VAZE, District Agent Kharwar and Shimoga Districts.
2. HANUMANTHA ASWATH KULKARNI, Dist. Agent Bijapur District, Ramdurg State, Jat State and Tikota.
3. SADASIV IAKSHMAN MULAY, Dist. Agent East Khandesh.
4. BHAGWANT GOVIND PATIL, Dist. Agent, Usmanabad Dist., and Paga Ilakha of the Nizam's dominions.
5. SHANKARLALL CHOTALALL, Dist. Agent, Sholapur Dist. and Akalkot State.
6. SHANKAR BALJNATH DIXIT, Dist. Agent, Belgaum Dist., and Kolhapur and Kurundwad State.
7. SHANKAR GOKULE BADKAR, Dist. Agent, Ratnagiri.
8. VAMAN GOVIND PANDIT, Dist. Agent, Poon and Bhor State.
9. TRIMAL NARAYAN DESHAPONDE, Dist. Agent, Satara Dist., Oundh and Phaltan State.
10. VENKTESH GOPAL VAZE, Dist. Agent, Shimoga.
11. NAGESH RAMAKRISHNA KULKARNI, Asst. Superintendent of Dairy Farms and District Agent, Belgaum District.
12. B. N. DESHAPANDE, Inspector of sub-agents, Savadath, Belgaum District.
13. GOVINDA YESWANTHA DALWI, Inspector of Sub-agents, Belgaum.
15. GANESH BALAKRISHNA AGNIHOTHRI, Sub-agent, Poona.
16. VISHNU PONDURANGA BETGERI, District Agent, Dharwar.

S. GANGARAJU,
Managing Director,

The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.

Dated the 7th April, 1927.
28424

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. DAYALJI RANCHODDAS THAKAR was the highest bidder for and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property at an auction sale held on the 7th day of April, 1927, by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, at the instance of the Mortgagee Ratansey Naranjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Narayen Ganpat Mahimker, Motiram Narayen Mahimker and Chandrakant Narayen Mahimker the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their duly appointed guardian the said Narayen Ganpat Mahimker pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of September, 1925, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, dale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease lien, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground, situate lying and being at Mangalwadi Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8068, and Cadastral Survey No. 66 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 489 and formerly Street No. 19 and now Street No. 38 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vishnu Babaji, on or towards the West by vacant ground of Dawoodi Borah Cemetry, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Dawoodi Borah Cemetry and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28425

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1926.

PURSHOTAMDAS PRANJIWANDAS GANJAWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

RADHABAI, widow of Nagardas Juthabhoy Mehta and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land viz. ant hilly land, admeasuring 8050 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet, on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

NOTE:—The purchaser will be entitled to the right of way over the adjoining land towards the North which is held by the plaintiff under a lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff above-named at No. 31-38, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 28th February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28396

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administion of the Property and Credits of RAJAN GIGA, a Merchant, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

GULAMHUSEIN RAJAN GIGA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the son of the abovenamed deceased, a Merchant, residing at Nowroji Fardunji Road, Apollo Bunder, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of April, 1927.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28420

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARANDAS GOKULDAS has contracted to sell to our client BHAU NANAJI SHIMPI UNKULE, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any interest in the said property or any claim thereto or into or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 6/9 (one hundred forty and six-ninth) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2215, New No. 9297, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 5171, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3126 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6504 and Street Nos. 42-44, Cowasji Patel Tank Road and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Cowasji Patel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the house of Narottam Tricumdas and on or towards the West by the house of Ramchand Jaichand.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28426

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SALEBHAI IBRAHIM MATCHISWALLA has contracted to purchase from SALEBHAI ABDULHUSEIN and HOOSEINABAI, daughter of Abdul Husein Cumrudin the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gulam Mohidin Street, now known as Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2700, New Survey No 2073 (part of) Cadastral Survey No. 486 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 335 and 336 Street Nos. 165-167-169 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a public Road called Nagdevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of the late Haji Abdul Gafoor Damji and on or towards the South formerly by the house of Gulam Saheb Culliankar and now of Tyebally Jafferally.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28420

WONDERFUL
ASTROLOGICAL GUIDE
Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1—7—'26:—The book "Astrological Courses" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose, Concession Price for a month Rs. 2-8, Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE at Chowpatty, Hughes Road, opposite Messrs. A. Hyland Limited on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time, very valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glass ware and porcelainware, Reed and Barton's rich platedware, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield, Jacobean drawing room suites, mirror back Jardineers by Benjamin roll top, large and small writing tables, file cabinet, glass door book cases, electric hall and table lamps, gramophone with records, single and double bed-steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chival glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobean furniture, Kashmir furniture, hat-stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, bird cage, meatsafe, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW PIANO, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at "White House," Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, the very valuable and artistic highly polished household furniture, solid dining table, and chairs to match, rich Jacobean sideboard, China and silver cabinets, dinner and tea service, rich glass, crockery and platedware, one sweet toned cottage piano, very litle used, suites of drawing room sofas and chairs, comfortable Chesterfield sofas and chairs, ornaments, single and double bed-steads, mirror and panelled almirahs, rich dressing tables, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, teapoys, enamelled bath, store cupboards, ice chest, etc., etc.

The property of H. O. Holliday, Esq., Manager, Messrs. Jessop and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY Co
IN
HALF-A-LOAF
The Successful play from the Comedy Theatre.
Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar
COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will open their Grand mixed, Marath Hindi-Urdu Programme with rich Costume and Fine Sceneries during the Easter Holidays
AT THE
RIPPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
FOUR MATINEES ON FOUR DAYS AT 3-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, 15 TH APRIL,
SANSHAYA-KALLOL
SATURDAY, 16 TH APRIL.
HINDI-URDU.
SUNHERI MACHHALI
SUNDAY. 17 TH APRIL
MIRAKE PRABHU
Booking open at the Theatre.

AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Runs This Week
NETAJI PALKAR
MAHARASHTRA'S SUPER PRODUCTION.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

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AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Starring Aileen Pringle.—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
Special Change of Programme on Friday 15th
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE
National Medical College.
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
WILL STAGE
BHAVA-BANDHANA
BY LATE RAM GANESH GADKARI
(*In five acts*) AT THE
New Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
On WEDNESDAY, 13th April 1927, at 8-30 P.M.
RATES :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, as. 12, as. 8.
Tickets can be had at the Theatre on the day of the performance from 5 p. m. in the evening.
B. L. PETHE,
Manager.

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS for Rs. 7/2/-
Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.
DUSTERS 26" x 22"
One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3/4- Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.
CASEMENT CLOTH
Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosoti from As. -/13/- per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. -/9/3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.
HOUSEHOLD SWABS
One dozen for Rs. 2/3/- PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10/-.
The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.
K.-1

OUR GROWTH.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes :—
To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April

Ready Prices have improved by about 3 to 4 annas per cwt in Saturday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a rise of about 4d. per cwt in March and April shipment prices for Java Sugar. Prices for Distant positions (Java Sugar) register a rise of about 3d. per cwt. prices for Feb/Mar. shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar also register a drop of about 4d. per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 16/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 16/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. :—
Shipment March Sh. 16/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Tone :—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, March 16.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report state that the hesitating appearance of the market, to which we referred when writing last, increased in the early days under review, and eventually terminated in the largest liquidation witnessed for a long time past, with a very material set back in prices. The selling has recently developed from Continental and London sources and, apparently, the lessened demand on the spot, as manifested by the sales coupled with the impression that the reduction in acreage is likely to be small, has influenced holders who have been owning cotton for some considerable time, and who, seeing a certain portion of their profits disappearing, were anxious to secure what remained without further risk. As is so often the case on declining markets, the Trade has held aloof, and the support from this quarter has been very much reduced. Consequently, the inclination amongst local professional dealers has been to assist the decline by their operations, owing to the paucity of the buying power, and it is not surprising therefore that the fall has occurred. It places the market in a much healthier state, and though undoubtedly there is still a great deal of cotton held by outside interests, particularly on the Continent, this has in the main been bought at such reasonable rates that the present movement will be regarded more or less with equanimity. In one way, from a "Bull" point of view it is certainly a good thing to have happened, for, to the farmer who is hesitating, the present tendency of values is much more likely to strengthen his ideas of curtailing his acreage than if the reverse had been the case, and 14c. for new crop positions in New York with a "bearish" tendency is a very different story to 15c. with a strong tone. During the recent movement, all the "Bear" points, which undoubtedly did exist, were brought to the front with great prominence whilst factors of an opposite character were more or less ignored. Not only is popular belief crystallising round only a very minor reduction in acreage, but the recent wet weather was brought forward as leading to the expectation that, being unfavourable for early-planted corn the land would be re-ploughed and cotton would be put under cultivation in its stead. Then the good season in the ground was pointed to, the prospective large carry-over which has been known for ages, the unsettlement in China and other depressing influences. On the other hand, the consistently large weekly absorption by the trade of the world was ignored, the fact that this totalled 1,000,000 bales more than up to date last year, and the materially lessened amount being used in fertilisers—an important point—were factors which were passed over. In this latter connection, however, we hear that the sales have been much heavier the last week in the Eastern Belt, where such treatment of the land is most required. The consumption figure issued by the Masters' Federation, viz., 7,224,000 bales, for the six months ending 31st January, 1927, disappointed the market generally, for, though it betokened a very large absorption, it was not quite up to popular expectation. The probability is that the succeeding six months will make a better showing. With regard to the consumption in the United States for the month of February, though some extremists were looking for a figure slightly exceeding 600,000 bales, the actual amount given, namely, 590,000 bales, was generally as anticipated, and was realised to be a very full total considering the relatively short month, and comparing as it did with 567,000 bales for February last year.

Locally, we have been experiencing weaker markets than overseas and have more than responded to the declining tendency exhibited there. As the advance was almost entirely due to the support from the Trade, it was only natural that as soon as this slackened, the effect would be badly felt and being almost entirely dependent upon this, values would be more affected here than in New York or New Orleans. The result has been that the parity between this market and those Exchanges has narrowed since last we wrote and new crop positions are getting near an attractive basis for purchases here against sales overseas. Whenever January can be bought here and a similar position sold in New York round 80 points apart, we think it has the elements in it for a moderate profit and consequently attractive to enter into. The relations between the various months have practically not altered at all, though there has been a slight movement in favour of the immediately near positions. March now stands at 13 points under May, despite further tenders, and May is somewhat harder as compared to July. A great deal of the future of our market depends, of course, upon what occurs in Manchester. Our idea is that customers abroad have by no means satisfied their requirements, but, having partially provided themselves and being somewhat apprehensive of the current rate of values, which the recent set-back has confirmed, are holding aloof for the moment, but any return of confidence and a real steadying-up in the raw material would speedily be reflected in an increased business upcountry. There is no sign of weakness, and most makers have plenty to go on with, and we feel optimistic about the outlook generally. The diminution in the abnormally large spot sales that was taking place a week or two ago does not strike us as being very important, for, at that time, it merely consisted to a very considerable extent, of cotton changing hands from one merchant to another. It is the forwarding to the trade at the end of the week which has most significance, and we believe that a large portion of the present stock is held by spinners "on call" and, whenever activity increases for one reason or another in Manchester, the same situation will reveal itself once more, namely, a scarcity of contracts whenever spinners fix the price of previous purchases freely.

Whilst the supply of cotton is so abundant in American, it must not be forgotten that the supply of outside growths, which play an important part nowadays, is not so extensive, and the total excess over last year is not as large as might be thought from the size of the present American crop. The final ginning figures are due in a few days, and generally a figure of about 18,000,000 bales is anticipated. As this would be in bales which are running materially heavier than the basis, on which the Government works its production of lint, namely, 500 lbs. per bale, it would more or less confirm the official estimate of the yield. However, the supply question, as we mentioned last week, has lost its importance, and though the estimate, whatever it may be, may have a temporary effect one way or the other, it is not a lasting factor. The future will be ruled by the action of the Trade and new crop news. With regard to the latter, we are only at the outset, and all sorts of developments may be looked for during the growing season. As in past seasons, the crop will, at different times, look both large and small. What must be remembered, however, is that the range of values is on a reasonable footing, and any adverse news with regard to the plant is likely to have more effect, than optimistic reports. We would, therefore, advise buying on all weak markets like yesterday's, as, though liquidation may push prices down further, we consider that existing levels are distinctly moderate in the present situation.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE— BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY—

BY KRISTODAS.

This Conference will begin early in the month of May and yet there is no further communique from the Government of India, with regard to their attitude towards the representation sent up by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and other similar bodies. This was one of the subjects tabled for discussion by the Indian Merchants' Chamber with the Hon. Sir George Rainy on his last visit to this city, which means that the question has not evidently been settled to the satisfaction of the business community. Such is the "zid" for "Izzat" of the Government, that they would not, even if they can, send out two more representatives to make up the full quota of the Indian delegation. The delegation already appointed by the Government consists of only three gentlemen and one of them, Sir Campbell Rhodes, being a member of the India Office, is a non-official, as is contemplated by the objects of the Conference. The Government could have very well selected Mr. Birla as one of the delegates to the Conference, as he has to go to Geneva, as a representative of the Employers for the International Labour Conference, just as they selected Dr. Hyder—it is said through reasons of economy

The agenda of the Conference has subjects of vast importance and it would have been but fitting if the Government had selected men in whom the public had confidence for their wide outlook as regards National questions. It is very necessary from experience we have of the way in which deputations to the Labour Conference and the League of Nations and other International Conferences are appointed, that we must have somebody to represent in a private capacity, business and commercial interests of this country. There is a very great necessity for foreign propaganda and even if the National Congress takes still some more time for devoting a part of its funds to foreign propaganda, the business community should have such propaganda as soon as possible. It was found during the recent ratio controversy that there could be secured the support of one or two independent papers only in England in favour of the position taken up by the Indian business men. The standpoint of the Indian Commercial community, and I may say, of the whole of the Indian people, with regard to the ratio was not understood by the British people and the whole issue was confused by junker agencies, who put the view of the Government before the British public and ran a propaganda in its favour. It was seen also at the time of the Back Bay Reclamation Enquiry Committee sittings in England, that any statements which would go counter to Lord Lloyd and the then Government of Bombay, found no place in the press columns and also in general the cross examination by the Indian Members of the Committee was ignored as much as possible. Has not the time arrived then, when, a few thousand pounds may well be spent for propaganda in England and on the Continent so that at least the people there may know the real situation and the real facts, with regard to the financial and industrial policy of Great Britain in this country?

BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A question was raised recently in some quarters as to whether British Trade with India in textile materials was so important, that if India reduced or eliminated her purchases from Manchester, it would affect the latter very intimately. I have got some figures with regard to the production of piece-goods and yarn in Great Britain. The total piece-goods manufactured for sale in 1924 were 5,799,259 sq. yards, the net selling value of which was £156,344,000. The production was 7,019,729 sq. yds. in 1907, the selling value of which was £81,330,000. This shows how the prices have risen tremendously since 1907, as with a lesser production in 1924 the selling value is much greater. ("I may explain that all these figures which I have given here with regard to quantity are in thousand sq. yards.") The total export of cotton piece-goods during 1908 was 5,538,808 yds. which means that there were left in the country either for consumption or for stock about 2,00,000 yards. Similarly in 1924 when the production was diminished, the export also came down to about 4,000,000 yards. Out of this total export from the United Kingdom, the share of India was 303,696,463 for 1923-24, 338,402,754 for 24/25 and 267,383,696 for 25/26. (These figures are not in thousands) This means that the share of this country in the exports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom was 14 per cent. The total quantity of yarn imported from United Kingdom in this country was 21,789,923 for 1923/24 20,759,078 for 1924/25 15,079,865 1925/26 (all in lbs.) and the total quantity of yarn produced in the United Kingdom was 1,376,000,000 lbs. out of which the total export was 162,000,000 lbs. excluding exports to the Irish Free State.

It must be remembered however that the proportion of Indian imports in the export trade of the United Kingdom with regard to textile is thus about 14 per cent with regard to cotton piece-goods and 8 per cent with regard to yarn. The textile organisation of Great Britain has spread its tentacles in every department of industry and we cannot take it as detached from the general industrial and financial conditions of the country. If the textile trade is affected the repercussion will be felt on the coal industry, on the apparel industry, on Banking and on even shipping not to speak of the disturbances which will be created in the general social life of the country. The national and international organisation of trade is so very nicely adjusted and balanced that the slightest disturbance will cause a reaction which will be found to have its effects ultimately even in much larger proportion than what its original percentage seems to warrant.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Business in the bulk of heavy chemicals continues quiet. Inquiry is more active, however, and prices remain steady, with a tendency to advance in certain directions, writes the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" (commercial) under date March 23. Caustic soda, bleaching powder, and alkali are in fairly satisfactory demand, and there are no changes in prices Chloride of magnesium has a more steady sale at about £6 15s. per ton. Chloride of calcium still stands at £5 12s. 6d. delivered at certain points. Saltcake has rather more attention, but trade in this article is still quiet. Glauber salts are in moderate request at former rates. Sulphide of sodium remains dull.

Sulphate of copper has a fairly satisfactory sale, and shows no change in value. White powdered arsenic is still quiet, both for home and export, but price remains at about £17 10s. per ton on rails for best Cornish makes. Prussiates show little activity; supplies are somewhat limited, and prices stand at about 7d. for potash and 1/4d. for soda delivered. Nitrate of soda is in better demand at £19 per ton ex store. Chloride of barium meets with a quiet but steadier sale at about £7. 15s. per ton c.i.f. Caustic potash meets with a more satisfactory consumption, and there is no change in value to record. Carbonate of potash is in a similar position.

Nitrate of soda moves in good quanties, and is without quotable change. Permanganate of potash remains dull, and prices are inclined to weakness. Oxalic acid has a more steady sale at about 3d. per lb. ex store. Chlorates are somewhat quiet and only comparatively limited business is being done. Nitrate of lead meets with a few orders at about £39 10s. per ton ex store. Aniline oil and salt have a regular sale at about 7d. per lb. Copperas meets with a good demand. Sulphur of all grades has a tendency to advance. Napthaline meets with a steady demand, and shows no changes in values.

Acetic acid meets with a steady consumption, and price remains about £37 per ton for 80 per cent quality; 40 per cent British make is in small supply, and good demand at £18 per ton. Grey acetate of lime meets with a better sale at £16 for 80 per cent; brown is in small supply and more active demand at about £9 per ton delivered. Acetate of soda is offered at £18 10s. per ton ex store. White acetate of lead is dull at £44, with brown flat at £41. Wood tar is rather scarce at £4 per ton. Charcoal is in steady demand. Miscible wood naphtha is firmer at 3s. 10d. per gallon.

The seventh session of the C. P. and Berar Kayastha Conference will be held at Sangor during the Easter holidays. Rai Bahadur Mathura Prasad, President-elect of the Conference, has expressed his inability to preside over the session, owing to recent bereavement.—A.P.

The local Hindu Sabha has sent a telegram to the Government of Bengal requesting that Kharg Bahadur Singh, "who has vindicated the honour of Indian womanhood," may be pardoned.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 11.

S.S. "Maur," Captain Ramslard, from Bangkok.

S.S. "Gorjistan," Captain Reddock, from Singapore.

S.S. "Querimba," Captain Samuel, from London.

S.S. "Arcturus," Captain Olsen, from Calcutta.

S.S. "Shimko Maru," Captain Yamaguchi from Kobe.

S.S. "Nawab," Captain Elliot, from Java.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 12.

S.S. "Tangistan," Captain Benstead for Jeddah.

S.S. "Nyanza," Captain Gordon, for Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 11.

Steamer "City of Cairo" for New York.

S.S. "Maur":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "Maur," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. "Gorjistan":—The A. Minazee's steamer "Gorjistan," arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with ballast.

S.S. "Querimba":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Querimba," arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. "Shimko Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Shimko Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S.S. "Tangistan":—The A. Nimazee's steamer "Tangistan," will sail to-day for Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 524 pilgrim.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Nyanza," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S.S. "Naldera" from Sydney, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

From Melbourne:—30 cases mutton dripping; 24 cks and 86 pipes tallow; 145 bales wool; 600 cks. preserved meats; 14 cases biscuits.

From Sydney:—116 cks., and 43 pipes tallow; 5 cases butter.

S.S. "Arcturus" from New York, Agents: Lionel Edwards:—5 cases drugs; 12 cases lawn mowers; 12 boxes varnish; 6 boxes enamel; 101 packages Waterbury compound; 4346 bales cotton; 9 cases tyre casings; 35 cases flash lights; 12 cases dental cream; 14 cases clocks; 10 cases padlocks; 5 cases and 16 bundles iron pipe fittings; 1 bundle and 27 pieces steel pipes; 5 packages, 65 cases and 4 bundles antiphloges tease; 2 boxes, 12 cases and 9 packages medicines; 74 packages hurricane lanterns; 65 brls. 1255 dls and 50 cases lubricating oil; 45 drums lubricating oil; 46 drums dyes; 41 cases and 2 bales cotton remnants; 264 packages globes for hurricane lanterns; 15 cases lubricating oil; 17 cases auto parts; 25 cases glassware; 8 cases food contain; 100 cylinders antydons amonia; 40 loose springs; 65 bundles, 57 boxes and 6 cases auto parts; 11 cts. ice cans; 44 drums and 101 brls. dyestuffs; 35 boxes motor cars; 10 bundles motor trucks.

S. S. "Kohinoor" from Bassein, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—29266 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—11617 bags rice.

From Cochin:—25 bundles mats; 89 bags pepper.

From Calicut:—307 bales cotton; 926 bags cocoanuts; 134 bags copra; 53 Jottas coir yarn; 70 jottas mangoes.

S.S. "Sokh" from Moulmein Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—24844 bags rice; 325 pieces teak squares; 2475 bundles teaks cantlings.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S.S. "Brittania" for Liverpool:—125 bales wool raw, A. Salemohamed and Co.

S.S. "Margha" for Dunkirk:—2,000 cwt. linuseeds, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 373 bales raw cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre:—224 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 182 bales raw cotton, Vurdman Bros.; 101 cwt. gum Arabic, B. Nazir and Co.

For Hull:—6,900 cwt. mustard seed, Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus:55 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

S.S. "City of Hongkong" for —500 cwt. dill seed, E. D. Amars and Co.; 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S.S. "City of Hongkong" for Cala) for Dunkirk:—50 bales hemp, H. Goonaisjee; 10000 cwt. linseeds, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 cwt. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales raw cotton Vurdman Bros.

S.S. "Rajputana" for London:—14 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Co.

S.S. "Nuenfels" for Hamburg:—62 bales cotton fly; B. Karsandas and Co.; 6 bales cotton fly, T. Meyer and Co.; 358 bales cotton fly, Spat Textile Co. Ltd; 50 bales goat hair, H. K. M. Jaitha and Co.; 50 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 575 cwt. dry hides fleshing, A. J. Karachiwalla; 30 bags and cases casings, Union Casing Supplying Co.; 112 bales raw cotton, Ralli Brothers; 262 cwt. gankadaya, D. Mowjee and Co.; 175 cwt. gankadaya, Tamboli and Co.; 40 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 32 cases bristles, Allen Bros. and Co.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 11.

To-day responding to better Shanghai exchange, the local market after opening at Rs. 59/8 improved to Rs. 60/4 on general buying in conjunction with local professional operators. The market continues fairly strong and it appears that we may have further improvement but recommend caution in following the advance and in case of a sharp rise would suggest to sell on a small scale—World's conditions are not favourable for marked rise in the prices of silver and while we believe steadier markets in the near future, we hold an unfavourable opinion for the distant future. To-day's prices:—

Silver Ready	60	2	0
Chaitra delivery	60	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	60	1	0
Double options premium:—			
Chaitra	0	14	0
Vaishakh	2	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 11.

Owing to weak Sterling Exchange prices are steadier.

Ready Bar	21	8	0
Chaitra	21	8	6
Vaishakh	21	9	6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's D/st D P Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 100.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, April 11.

3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LOCAL COTTON STATISTICS

Total receipts into Bombay upto 7th April are 2,211,766 Bales against 2,597,213 Bales last season during the same period.

Exports from Bombay is figured at 1,364,462 against 1,645,395 last season. So for United Kingdom has taken 5,399 Bales against 31,014, Continent 213,863 against 350,647. China 148,462 against 259,731 Japan 894,158 against 983,062. Coast Ports 11,855 against 19,691 and United States 726 Bales against 1,450 Bales last season this time. Total Export by rail season now stands at 73,567 Bales.

The estimate of consumption by Mills in Bombay stands at a figures of 5,79,0 Bales upto 7th inst.

Local stocks sold and unsold held by Exporters dealers and mills is estimated to be 609,256 on the 7th inst. against 580,755 Bales a week ago. The off-take during the week was disappointing showing an increase in visible supply about 28,000 Bales during the week.

A study of the above figures points that the decrease in receipts in Bombay upto now stands at a figure of 385,447 Bales while shipments are smaller by 280,932 Bales. Further it can be ascertained that the Government has underestimated the crop and does not look like a reduction of a million Bales.

KUSUMA

Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.

1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.

ANANDAKUTEERAM,
3, Bairagimatam Street, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., P.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.

Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 11.

To-day both Linseed and Wheat markets ruled narrow with a small business. Operators were mostly confined to jobbers and prices fluctuated only quarter of an anna for linseed while wheat practically ruled unchanged.

Linseed May	... 10-12-6
Linseed Sept.	... 11- 2-3
Wheat May	... 7- 9-9
Wheat Sept.	... 7-12-0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)
(From The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Wheat Har,	...	Rs.	4	8 0
Wheat Bhadon,	...	,,	4	10 0
Wheat Asuj,	...	,,	4	11 0
Gram Jeth,	...	,,	3	9 6
Gram Har,	...	,,	3	10 3
Rape Seeds Bisakh	...	,,	7	5 6
Rape Seeds Jeth,	...	,,	7	9 3
Rape Seeds Bhadon,	...	,,	7	14 6
Cotton Seeds Bisakh	...	,,	3	13 9
Cotton Seeds Jeth,	...	,,	3	15 3
Cotton Seeds Bhadon,	...	,,	4	2 6
Barley Jeth,	...	,,	3	2 0

Ready.

Wheat,	Gram,	Rape Seed,	Cotton Seed,
4/12/	3/12/	7/5	3/14

Barley, New Gram.
3/3 3/15

5/4 4/0/0

Market Arrival:—Gram, Rape Seeds.
1500 mds. 400 mds.

WHEAT CROPS.

The latest bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the wheat crops of the following countries as under:—

(In thousands.)

	1926	1925	1926	1925
France	13,499	13,872	6,659	8,849
Italy	12,446	11,673	5,920	6,451
Spain	10,687	10,723	4,215	4,355
Roumania	8,225	8,157	2,970	2,806
Germany	3,957	3,835	2,556	3,166
Hungary	3,661	3,523	1,854	1,920
Poland	2,719	2,703	1,261	1,551
Bulgaria	2,587	2,537	1,100	1,330

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 11.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 9
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 0
Phoneix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Katiamardan	,,	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 6
Moon Mill	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 9
Keebhwa	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4 3 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 5 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 8 0
Hindustan	,,	7 7 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—N. Y.:—Quiet and narrow. Closed irregular. Unchanged to 2 points lower.

LOCAL:—Early Declined on Unloading Reacted on Short Covering. — Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES:— .. heavy unloadings resulting in a moderate decline.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 9th inst.:—

New York May highest 14.14 (10-08 a.m.) lowest 14.11 (at the opening.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:—

"Expect broadening speculative demand if unfavourable weather in the West continues. Prefer purchases on dips."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled quiet and narrow with small trading. Prices fluctuated only 3 points highest being quoted May 14.14 and lowest 14.11. The close was irregular unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed unchanged at 14.45.

The Liverpool market opened unchanged to 1 point lower and closed 2 to 3 points lower. Spot cotton prices ruled steady at an advance of 4 points.

Despite bullish statistical situation, fairly large exports from U.S.A. and spinners takings on a liberal scale, the cotton markets continue dull and inactive. Reports are current of small sales of fertilizers and wet weather interfering with the progress of farm work, yet there is absence of any important buying. Acreage question continues unsolved but the average belief is for a reduction of about 10 per cent. Trade demand continues moderate for the manufactured articles. Private cables indicate a belief in higher prices in the long run. Thus one wonders why the prices of cotton are not improving and merely grind at present level. The situation appears to us as a doubtful one either it being overbought or fully discounted so far the causes are known. Under present circumstances we believe ere long there may be a rush of

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Following quiet advices from New York our market to-day opened quiet with Broach Apl/May at Rs. 276 and declined on long liquidation to Rs. 274/8. At the decline shorts covered and prices improved to Rs. 278-8. Liverpool opened easy at a rise of 2 points and the market again ruled quiet and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	276	278/8	274/8	277
Jan/Apl Oomra	281/8	284	280/8	283
May	270	271	270	269 1/2
July	271	272	271	270/8
May Bengal	256	259	256	257

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Later Liverpool cables were easier and the forward market ruled quiet and closed as under.

Among the buyers were reported Messrs. Gill, Dreannan, Crystal and Patel while sellers included Messrs. Langley, Gill, Patel, Volkart and Ralli Bros.

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	275/4	276/8	275/4	275/8
Jan/Apl Oomra	281/4	282/8	281/4	281/8
May	269	269/8	268/4	269/8
July	270	270/8	269/4	269/8
Bengal May	258	258	256	256

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 11

Sampin closed this morning as under:

	Yen
April	186.00 less 2.40
July	192.30 less 2.50
October	195.20 less 2.50

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 11.

Bengal May				256
Broach Apl/May				276
Broach Jan/Apl				282
Oomra May				269
Oomra Jan/Apl				270
Bengal	275	265	261	253
S./P.	271	261	257	249
Rajputana	275	268	261	253
Broach	295	290	285	
Punjab				
American	309	302	295	287
Surat	340	335	330	
Navsari	355	350	345	
Oomra No. 3	276	271	266	
C. P. No. 1	291	286	281	
C. P. No. 2	284	279	274	
Khandesh	272	267	262	
Muthia	270	265	260	
Comptah		327	323	319 good

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 11.

100	Ralli Bros.	Khamgaon	275 1/2
100	Ralli Bros	Arbi	281
300	Volkart Bros.	Berar	276
200	Vardhman Bros.	Berar	276
100	Vardhman Bros.	Panchpahad	273
100	Gokak Mill	Bhilvara	272
100	Gokak Mill	Neemuch	270

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 11.

Recespt of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

Wheat	6,859 cwts.
Linseed	10 339 ,,
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	780 ,,
Gingellyseeds	292 ,,
Poppyseeds	724 ,,
Groundnuts	1,340 ,,
Castorseed	2,552 ,,
Rice	6,724 ,,
Myrabollams	3,391 ,,
Cottonseed	948 ,,
Gram	629 ,,
Joowar	2,522 ,,
Barley	90 ,,
Bajree	1,129 ,,
Coal	143 tons.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 8.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow on the 9th inst.:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	17,036,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	543,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	109,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,176,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	364,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	12,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	——
East Indian Cotton Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	295,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10 300
Total Afloat	293,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	324,000

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 11th.

In full-pressed Bales. 9/4/27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,05,676	2,85,113
Central India	2,62,068	3,35,699
Barsi and Nagar	1,82,471	1,89,447
Hyderabad-Gaorani	64,105	68,178
Berar	5,28,855,	4,40,982
Central Provinces	2,15,904	2,26,643
Total Oomras	15,59,179	15,46,062
Dholera	1,14,939	1,89,520
N.W. Provinces	53,857	1,27,061
Rajputana	41,298	87,934
Sind-Punjab	1,08,334	2,46,432
Broach	90,003	2,94,592
Coompta & Dharwar	52,962	41,142
Westerns-Northerns	23,081	26,018
Cocoanada	399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	7,410	8,415
Persian	3,401	2,367
American	1,40,608	1,310
Egyptian and African	33,341	43,922
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	468
Total	22,33,863	26;16,719

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales. 9/4/27	1st. Sept. to 7th Aprfl. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,19,988	3,83,111
Japan & China	11,32,620	12,42,793
Coast Ports	11,855	19,691
Up-country by Rail	73,567	56,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	12,764	50,014
Total	14,50,794	17,52,324

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 11th

		Ready	Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	275	
,,	Fine	,,	267	
,,	F.G.	,,	255/60	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	265	
,,	F.G.	,,	260	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	288/90	
Nagpur		,,	288/90	
Yeotmal		,,	280/83	
Arvi		,,	280/85	
Amraoti		,,	275/76	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	275/76	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	272/73	
Khandesh	,,	,,	270/72	
Muthia	Fine	,,	270	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	285/90	
Purna	Average	,,	275/78	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	275/78	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	280/90	
Burwah Sanavad		,,	280/82	
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	293/95	290/3
Westerns	Good	295/300	May/June+16	
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	315/320	
Compta	F.G.M.G.	320/325	Ap+34	May+30/
Dhollera			Ap/May+9/10	
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+16	

STOCK EXCHANGE

A MEMBER DEFAULTING.

WEAKNESS PARTIALLY RECOVERED

Bombay, April 11.

Owing to defaleation of a member of the Stock Exchange, the market opened late for its daily transactions with liquidations particularly in textile shares. Early prices registered a drop of Rs. 10/- but recovered Rs. 5/- towards the close.

There was absence of any important buying and the market ruled quiet but steady.

Tata iron shares opened quiet but later prices improved on some support. Tata Hydros opened easy but improved on buying by operators and closed steady. Alcock, Cement and Steamer shares ruled steady with a fair enquiry. There was little profit to pay in Shivrajpur and mining shares.

The undertone of the market is rather quiet end closed as under:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	79	
Baroda	50	4	*84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	177	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	45	12xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	680	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	822	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1057	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	562	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	278	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	666	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	192	8 Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	11
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	223	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	66	
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..		4	11
New India	25	..	22	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1625	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 89/6. Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/13; 1945/55. Rs 108/5. Steady.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	336	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	925	4xd2
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	zoy	4	7 8
Central India O.	10	16	532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	537	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent	100	4	197	8
Curimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-3-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	272	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	110	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	27	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	1,000	25	925	
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	132	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	220	
India Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	200	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	136	4
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2300	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	333	12
Ogmansbhai (100)	75	..	..	66
Pearl	250	8	563	12
Poenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	175	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad						435
Bombay Cotton						336 4
Bombay Dyeing	940	941 4	931 4	931 4	XD	
Century	445	447 8	442 8	442 8		
Central India	538 12	538 12	535	535		
Colaba Land						145
Crescent						195
Edward Sassoon						140
Fazulbhoy	935	937 8	927 8	925		
Finlays						157 8
Globe						35
Gokak						132 8
Indian Bleaching						220
Indore Malwa						365
Kohinoor						1177 8
Madhowjee						136 4
Mathuradas						75
Meyer Sassoon						90
Mysore						132 8
New Great	340	340	332 8	333	12	
Pearl	570	570	562 8	563	12	
Pabany						272 8
Phoenix						425
Simplex	180	181 4	177 8	175		
Swadeshi	538 12	538 12	535	535		
Swan Mills						163 12
Tata Mills						97 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.						78 11
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.						108

BACK BAY DEFAMATION CASE

MR. NARIMAN ON "MISSING DOCUMENTS"

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED;

Interesting evidence was recorded on Monday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court when hearing in the Harvey-Nariman Defamation case was resumed. Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman who conducted his own case with the help of Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Sheeston Baker, Solicitor conducted the prosecution. Mr. A. Kirksmith watched the proceedings on behalf of the Local Government.

At the outset Mr. Narmian put in his speech in the Bombay Legislative Council published in the proceedings of the Second Reformed Council and Pages 578 and 579, as exhibits.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey, you have followed these extracts?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Q: As a protest against the Governments not granting an inquiry committee there was a motion for reduction in Budget Grant?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you agree with me that when allegations are made it is in the interests of the Department that they should be investigated into?

A: Yes.

Q: And the investigation should be made immediately after the allegations are made?

A: Yes.

Q: And any delay would be prejudicial?

Witness gave no reply.

Q: I. expressed such an apprehension before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee?

A: Yes. But there was a Departmental Inquiry soon after Mr. Nariman made the allegations and I did give an explanation.

Q: Was it a Departmental Inquiry?

A: I think it was quite as good.

Mr. Velinkar objected to the trend of quesions.

MISSING DOCUMENTS.

The Magistrate, however, allowed the question to be put.

Mr. Nariman: You know that my apprehension was justified as some documents are missing and very mysteriously mising?

A: Yes. I agree

Q: If these allegations about Commission are true you do not expect any documentary evidence in the departmental documents?

A: No.

Q: If at all, they could only be held in the accounts of different merchants?

A: I think so or i nthe banking account of the person accused to have taken the Commission.

Q: And no effort was made in the course of the departmental inquiry to see documents other than official?

A: Not to my knowledge.

Q: During the course of the debate in the Council I have repeatedly asked for an explanation for the mistake that had occurred?

A: Yes. And I think a sufficient explanation was given on the floor of the Council.

Q: The Government gave these explanations on the strength of the information given by you?

A: Yes.

Q: All the allegations now explained if were made by me in the Council also. No?

A: No, all the allegations were not made there.

Q: The allegation about receiving commission was made in the Council?.

A: Yes.

Mr. Nariman then pointed out several extracts from his speeches in the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, which he said contained all the allegations now complained by Mr. Harvey.

Q: With the exception of the allegation that the Superintending Engineer deliberately sent to the Home Firm, all others were made on the floor of the Council. No?

A: Yes, I think so.

Q: The allegation about receiving Commission was published in the Council proceedings?

A: Yes.

Q: The proceedings were available to the public, no?.

A: Yes.

Q: Did you raise any objection then?

A: Yes; I took very serious objection.

Q: Did you take any action?

A: I could not.

Q: You explained it in the Press?

A: I being a Government servant could not write to the Press.

Q: You asked Government's permission to do so?

A: No.

Q: You consulted any lawyers?

A: No; because it was no good as the allegation was made on the floor of the Council.

Mr. Nariman at this stage submitted correspondence between him and the Government on the subject after the debate in the Council.

Q: The next time this matter came before the Bock Bay Inquiry Committee?

A: Yes.

Q: You know Mr. Mackie, the Deputy Director and Secretary to Government Development Department.

A: Yes.

Q: He was the first witness examined by the Back Bay Inquiry Committee?

A: Yes.

Q: And among other documents he produced the correspondence just now put in?

A: Yes. It appears from the report.

Q: The imputation about the secret commission and other allegations was first communicated to the Committee by the Government?

A: Yes.

Q: So your own Department introduced the subject before the Committee?

A: Yes. Mr. Mackie was the first witness to refer to the subject.

Q: Sir Lawless Hepper was also examined?

A: Yes; on August 5.

Mr. Nariman put in the statement of Sir Lawless Hepper before the Committee as an exhibit.

Q: Are you satisfied that the Committee was aware of the allegations against the Department I was examined?

A: I cannot say.

MILD STEEL BARS.

Q: You were present when I was examined on August 21?

A: Yes.

Q: You know Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliee was examined on August 20?

A: Yes.

Q: He too was asked about the mild steel bars?

A: He was.

Q: You were not asked for any explanation by the Committee before this?

A: No.

Q: Sir Lawless Hepper told the Committee that the mistake in the indent was that of the draftsman or the Supervisor?

A: I believe he did.

Q: You were present when the statement was made?

A: I was.

Q: How did Sir F. Hopkinson know before Sir Lawless made his statement that the mistake may be by the Draftsman?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question being put and it was upheld.

TWO THEORIES ON INDENT.

Continuing, Mr. Harvey agreed that with regard to the indent affair there were two theories, one put forward by Sir Frederick Hopkinson and the other one by Mr. Nariman. There was a good deal of discussion on those theories, Sir Frederick contending that it was purely a bonafide clerical mistake and Mr. Nariman maintaining that under the circumstances disclosed, he could not agree to that. Sir Frederick was trying to bring Mr. Nariman to his view.

Mr. Nariman:—That is to say, he was arguing on behalf of the department?

Mr. Harvey:—I cannot say that although the information supplied to him was from our department.

Mr. Nariman had submitted that it was the duty of the Committee to see which of those two theories was true. Mr. Nariman had submitted that surplus stores was being ordered and witness was not sure whether ordering more or surplus stores would result in any more profits to the manufacturers because there were many manufacturers who sold their articles at a lower price than the actual costs. Witness admitted that Mr. Nariman had not taken any names in the course of his evidence nor had he taken witness's name as such. Mr. Nariman had only said that the Superintending Engineer was responsible for something.

DISPUTE OVER DESIGNATION.

Mr. Nariman:—And as it stands on the record of the oral evidence, il may refer to you or Superintending Engineer No. 4?

Mr. Harvey:—No.

Q.:—Why?

A.:—Because you said you have mentioned the name of the Superintending Engineer and it referred to me.

Q.:—But I have not mentioned your name in my written statement in reference to the indent?

A.:—No, you have mentioned my designation.

Q.:—To whom does the designation Superintending Engineer, Housing Scheme, apply?

A.:—To me alone.

Q.:—You are Superintending Engineer, No. 1. Did you ever sign by any other designation?

A.:—Yes.

When Mr. Nariman again referred the witness to his (Nariman's) written statement, Mr. Velinkar raised an objection saying that he could not understand what Mr. Nariman was trying to do.

The Magistrate said that he had told Mr. Nariman so many times that if (he) (Mr. Nariman) would say openly that his allegations did not refer to Mr. Harvey (if that was what he was trying to prove), then there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. Nariman said that he did not wish to make such a statement and he did not understand why the Court was so anxious to extract such an admission from him. He said that he would bring it out in his own way in due course.

Magistrate:—It was my mistake that I was lenient to you from beginning. If I had only taken your statement in the beginning I would have known exactly what your defence was going to be.

I STAND ON MY RIGHTS.

Mr. Nariman:—I object to the word "lenient". I want no leniency from any court whatever. I only wish to stand on my own rights.

Magistrate:—I am glad to hear that from you.

Proceeding, witness said that himself and Sir Lawless were examined by the Committee at the same time, and they were cusupplementing each other's answer. Witness said he would not take any responsibility for the answers given by Sir Lawless, because some of his answers were not correct.

Mr. Nariman:—You did not think that when your superior officer gave a wrong answer, it was your duty to correct it?

Mr. Harvey:—I tried to do so. They were only minor points.

Mr. Nariman:—You did not interfere when Sir Lawless said that the alteration of the indent was the mistake of a draftsman or supervisor, because you thought it was a minor point?

Mr. Harvey:—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—So according to you the question as to the person who altered the indent, whether i twas a draftsman or supervisor, was a minor point?

Mr. Harvey:—Yes.

Proceeding, witness said that it would have been very rude on his part if he had corrected his superior officer when he made an untrue statement. He could not say definitely whether he made any attempts up to this time to correct that wrong statement.

Mr. Nariman:—Your case is that there is no good faith on my part because I made these statements in spite of the explanation given to me by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir?

Mr. Harvey:—That is so.

Mr. Nariman:—The explanation referred to therein is the explanation given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in reply to my question?

Mr. Harvey:—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's explanations are based on information supplied by you?

Mr. Harvey:—That is, he does not make any personal enquiries?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—So the replies given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir are substantially the replies given by you?

Mr. Harvey:—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—The allegations I made against you were sent to you and you submitted an explanation?—

Mr. Harvey:—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Is there any difference between the statement given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and your explanation?

Mr. Harvey:—I have summoned the Government to produce your original explanation. If you want you can compare?

Counsel for the Government had not the document ready at hand but he undertook to produce it, the next day.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday noon.

SIKH PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA.

MILITARY AND ARMOURED CARS TO PATROL CITY

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The annual Sikh procession will come out tomorrow noon from the Bara Sikh Sangat in Harrison Road. On the route of the procession there are four mosques and to avoid any disturbance, the police have made ample provision of guards in the locality that will be covered by the procession. As a precaution against any eventuality, the police have decided to close all vehicular traffic in the locality till the procession reaches its destination, the gurdwara in Syed Salley Lane. Important crossings will be barricaded. Enquiries at the police headquarters show that besides military guard, armoured cars will patrol up and down the Harrison Road and squads will be in readiness outside the guarded area to meet any trouble beyond the boundary line.—Free Press.

FAVOURITES COME TO GRIEF.

VIOLENCE ANNEXES W. I. T. C. PLATE

EXCITING FINISHES IN KOLHAPUR FINALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 11.

Punters had all ill luck awaiting them to-day. In event after event favourite came to grief. It was indeed something unthinkable that in a card of seven events only one should go over to the favourite (that redoubtable animal Kilalon). But punters could make notring of it as tote paid only Rs. 3-12 win while philanthropic bookies who ever profess to lose and cater for sports of it would give as starting price nothing better than 5 to 2 on. After all has been said and done, it has in fairness to be stated that victors showed remarkable form and one wonders as to whether they were backed even by stables. His Excellency arrived in state after the first race and was received by His Highness the Mararajah and garlanded amidst deafening cheers.

W. I. T. C. PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in class 2nd such as have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over 31st March, 1925, and all Arabs in class 3.

J. E. Highazala's GHAZUWAN, 10-4, C. Hoyt.

Abdul Razak Abdulla's MOHAN, 7-10, S. J. Meekings .. 2

H. Kadum's MAHIR, 7-11, Clarke .. 3

S. R. Contractor's FEROZESHAH, 8-8, Howell .. 4

Also Ran: Marshal Petain 9|4, Red Lips 8|9, Ferozeshah 8|8, Gaffi 8|4, Agent 8|0, Evens 7-13; Namond 7|12, One Pie 7|8, Mijbas 7|7; Agab 7|5; Sannam 7|2 and Benares 7-2.

Betting: 5 to 2 Mohan, 3 Ghazuwan, 5 Marshal Petain and Benares, 6 Sannam, 7 Feroshah longer odds rest.

Won by length and half, same, next length

Time—1 min. 9 2|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 7-32 Rs. 4 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Winner trained by Rashid Swadani.

W. I. T. C. PLATE (Div. 2).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs in class 2 such as have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1925, and all Arabs in class 3.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE, 8-11, Stokes .. 1

Ayub Asadd's COPERKING, 9-0 .. 2*

Oosman

Moosa M. Hussein's AASUF, 8-12, Howell .. 2*

*Dead heat.

Ebrahim Aboobi's Garibaldi, 8-6, Burn 4

Also Ran: Variety 9|0, Afreet 8|13, Sirinhan 8|11, Francis ii 8|11, Gazia 8|5; Shivakumar 8|3; and Amber 8|3.

Betting:: 2 Sir Jahan, 3 Garibaldi, 4 Variety and Afreet, 5 Copper King, 6 Assuf, Violence Francis ii and Amber and 7, Shivakumar.

Won by half length dead heat, next half length.

Time.—1 min. 2|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 25-12 for win. Rs. 7 Violence, 27 Copperking and Rs. 6-4 Aasuf.

Winner trained by L. L. Jadhav.

SURI SHAHU MAHARJAH MEMORIAL CUP.

Winner cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 500 Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 Hands and under in Class III.

Distance.—1 mile.

Akkasaheb Maharaja's ORANGE BLOSSOM 7-9 Clarke. 1

H. H. Gahagan's NEVIS 8-4, Howell 2

A. R. Tahas' WHITE CROSS 9-1, C. Hoyt 3

G. W. T. Squire's HAJLAN 8-10, S. Black 4

Also ran Tamaran 8-11, Hawad 8-9, Yeman 7-12, (came under orders but got left and returned) Kumiat 7-10, Backbay 7-7, Josimos 7-7, Reality 7-3, Sayid 7-2, and Mohul Hill 7-0.

Betting 5 to 2, White Cross and Hajlan. 4 Nevis and Orange Blossom. Longer odds rest.

Don by 2 lengths and 1/4.

Time.—1 minute 54 1/ 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 4, Rs. 4/12, nad Rs. 3/8 for places.

Winner trained by Kishabapu.

TOWN PLATE.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only, in classes three and four

R. Bence's MARTENS PRODIGY 7-7, S. Black 1

R. Bence's PECULIAR 8-0 M. Hoyt 2

H. H. Maharajah Kalhapur's ETHELWALD 6-12. Bhimarao 3

Kelso's HENRIETTA 9-6, C. Hoyt 4

Betting.— 5 to 4 Henrietta and Peculiar, 4 Martens Prodigy, 6 Ethelwa'd.

Won by two lengths, length and half next length.

Time.—1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

SIR LESLIE WILSON CUP.

Winner cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500, Second Rs. 700, Third Rs. 300. Handilap for Arabs in class II. such as have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1925 and all Arabs in class III.

Talib's TAJULMULK 6-13 (carried 6 15) Ashroob 1

Akkasaheb Maharaj's ROMAN 8-5, Babajan 2

Aga Kumberally's TERROR 7-10, (carried 7-11) Clarke 3

H. H. Maharajah Rajpipla's RARITY 8-6, Burn 4

Betting.—2 Success, 4 Mabrock, 5 Roman Cheerio and Rarity 7 Terror.

Won by length and half neck next head.

Time.—3 minutes 21 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 67/4 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 5/8 and 6/4 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

PONK PLATE.

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in classes III, and IV.

R. B. Davidson KILLALOO 8-6, Burn 1

C. N. Wadia's SWANSHOT 7-13, S. Black 2

N. Begmahamed's SOPHIE SECOND 6-12. (carried 7|1 Ashwood. 3

Betting.—Killaloo, 2 Swanshot and 3, Sophie second.

Won by neck eight lengths next.

Time.—1 minute 42 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 3/12 for win, and place.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

CONSOLATION PLATE.

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 204. Handicap for Arabs that have been entered but have not won race at the meeting.

Kelso's ONE 7-13, Burn 1

H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's HARRIER 8-5. Stokes, ... 2

H. Kadum's WOOD APPLE 7-13, S. Bigel 3

Ayub Asad's GLADEYE 8-8, Havell 4

Time.—1 minute 54 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 4/12, Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 5 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 11.

The House of Commons to-day presented unusually animated appearance even for the Budget day. Peers, distinguished strangers and the Dominions galleries were crowded. Questions were hurried through. Interest in Mr. Churchill's third budget has been greater than any since the famous Lloyd George Budget in 1909, because Mr. Churchill for a second year in succession is faced with deficit, this year's 36 1|2 millions being peace time record. Mr. Churchill has substantial support for any administrative retrenchments. There are no fewer than thirteen motions in the order paper advocating specific economies mostly by the Conservative members. But economies alone—and in the opinion of many even new taxation alone—cannot meet the situation. Hence one of the most interesting speculations is whether Mr. Churchill will manage to preserve the sanctity of the Sinking Fund.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill introducing the Budget said that the total loss of revenue or increased expenditure in consequence of the General Strike and coal stoppage was thirty-two millions in 1926|27 and additional prospective loss of nine millions in 1928 and 1929. He declared that that was an overwhelming cause for the deficit of 36 1|2 millions and severe additional loss in 1927.—Reuter's Special Service.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	14.13
To-day's Opening Rate	14.08
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	14.10
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	7.52
To-day's Opening Rate	7.50
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.50
Difference	—.02

Broch April—May Expectation. 274 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, April 11.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Silver Ready	26	6	0
Higher	0	6	0
Silver forward	26	3	0
Higher	0	7	0

Tone of Market India and China bought.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

National Week Celebrations. Public meeting at Matunga, at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Band at Esplanade at 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 9th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left London on the 26th ultimo left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday, the 15th April, 1927, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" the following will be the latest rours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English mail closing on Saturday, the 16th instant.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday; Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday; Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday; Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday; Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday; Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday; Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House; and the Town Sub-Offices, including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the 7th Public Meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday the 12th) at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Matunga in the open Maidan, Kings Circle, Sjts. B. G. Horniman, Vinayaskhlal K. Mehta, F. J. Ginwalla and Jiwraj G. Nonsey will be amongst the speakers. There will be a Khaddar Bazar and Sale at the beginning of the Meeting.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee will be held to-day the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), instead of on to-morrow Wednesday.

PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. The Hon'ble Sir Amberson Marten will preside.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Professor D'Herelle late of the Pasteur Institute, Paris will deliver an address on "The Treatment of Disease by Bacteriophage" at the Seth G. S. M. College today the 12th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

LECTURE ON RADIUM.

Prof. Darab D. Kanga, M.A., will lecture in English at the Hall at the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Radium and its Wonders," illustrated by Lantern slides, and demonstrated by experiments. The Lecture is open to the public.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, the 12th instant commencing at 5-45 p.m.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday, the 12th instant from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 327 Metres.

ADDRESS TO KERALA RESIDENTS.

On the eve of his departure for Kerala to preside over the Kerala Provincial Conference, Mr. B. G. Horniman will attend and address a meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay to be held at King's Circle, Matunga, at 8-30 p.m. to-day the 12th instant.

AT HOME TO MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

To congratulate Mr. K. M. Munshi on his election to the University, there will an At Home at Vanita Vishram gardens on 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

The First General Board's Meeting will be held to-day, the 12th instant, at 6-45 p.m. (sharp) at the Municipal Hall at Bandra, at which it is expected the important lines of the Government of the Bandra Municipality will be disclosed.

BRAHMAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a "First Aid" class will be started under the guidance of Dr. Sitaram Kashi-Gokhale, L.M. and S., to-day the 12th instant at 9 p.m. in Brahman Sabha Hall, when Dr. Bhadkankar and Dr. Purohit will speak on the subject. Dr. Vinayak Narayan Bhajekar has kindly consented to preside.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher ofCommerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The expected has happened; the Secretariat clique has succeeded in getting Mr. F. E. Bharucha, the Indian Director of Industries, to retire from the 1st instant without giving him any fresh extension. The retirement of Mr. Bharucha would not have mattered much if another Indian Director had been appointed in his place and if an assurance regarding the continuance of the Department or rather its expansion and development had been given. Nothing of the kind has been done and the public will be painfully surprised to find, though the Director of Information has not even had the courtesy to inform it about it, that the Department has been, for the present, given over to Mr. Thomas, the Collector of Bombay, who had not a little to do with its temporary abolition some years ago. The Secretariat has thus got what it wanted, namely, the handing over the charge of the Department of Industries to an English Civilian. It evidently did not relish the idea of Mr. Bell being removed from the Department of Industries and an Indian being appointed in his place. But though Mr. Bharucha was appointed Director, his post was not a bed of roses. All sorts of methods were tried to make Mr. Bharucha's position as uncomfortable as possible. He was given only one clerk to run his Department and when he could not do his work within the limitations of this splendid staff provided to him, his Department was pointed out as an example of Indian inefficiency. In December last he submitted his Report of the year's work and because that Report contained statements and sentiments not in favour with the Secretariat Civilians its publication was withheld for more than two months in order evidently that the Council while in session might not see it. Before the meeting of the Coun I we repeatedly drew the attention of the Government to the urgent need for publishing the Report in order to enable the members of the Council to discuss it and to know what the Department of Industries under its first Indian Director was doing. But the Government chose to adopt an attitude of contemptuous and mysterious silence. Now that Mr. Bharucha is out of office, scissors will be applied to particular portions of the Report and it will be published after all its angularities, unpalatable to the Civilians, have been rounded off.

It is surprising and a matter of no small regret that all this should have happened in the regime of the new Minister of Industries, the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, who is reputed to be of an independent turn of mind and is said to have the backing of his party behind him. If he has submitted to all these things, it plainly means he has yielded the flag to the Civilians who rule the Secretariat. If Mr. Bharucha's period of office had been extended for six months and, in the meanwhile, advertisements had been published in the Press asking for applications, from suitable and qualified Indians, it would have been found possible to appoint a worthy successor to him before he retired. The action taken by the Government is the more reprehensible in view of the fact that the report of the Industries Committee which was appointed in August last year has not yet been published. The Committee consists of representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mill-owners' Association and the Legislative Council, four of whom are Indians and three Europeans, and is presided over by a junior European Civilian. It was asked to suggest to Government the lines on which the future activities of the Department of Industries should be conducted. The Committee, we understand, has not completed its deliberations and has not submitted its final report and yet, in the meantime, Government have, with the concurrence of the Minister in charge of the portfolio of Industries, contrived to break up the Department quietly by superannuating the Director, Mr. Bharucha, on the flimsy pretext of age without taking advantage of his vast and invaluable experience of the industries of this Presidency for placing the Department on a sound footing. What prompted Government and the Minister to take such a suicidal step without taking the Council into their confidence we fail to understand. It seems as if Mr. Bharucha was the only Indian head of an important Department in the whole Presidency whom the Secretariat could not tolerate. Perhaps they have arranged to appoint a young, inexperienced Civilian under the control of the Collector of Bombay, thereby setting back the hands of the industrial clock by fifteen or twenty years. If an officer is fit and able to do hard work and if there is no one under him awaiting to take up his position, there is no sense in dispensing with his services on the mere technical plea of age, thereby losing the benefit of his experience. Before he was appointed as a Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the College of Engineering, Poona, Mr. Bharucha had served for fifteen or twenty years as Works Manager and Engineer in several large industrial concerns such as cotton mills, ice factories, oil mills and rice mills. He had valuable experience in the Department of Industries to which he was transferred in 1919 as Assistant Director in that year. The qualifications required for a Director of Industries have been specified in para 311 of the Report of the Industries Commission and Mr. Bharucha fully satisfies the test laid down. The Industries Commission was very emphatic on the point that no undue delay should be allowed to elapse before replacing a non-technical Director by a suitable technical expert. Mr. Bharucha accordingly, at the the suggestion of the Legislative Council in 1024, replaced an I.C.S. officer but from his report for 1924-25, it appears that all impediments were placed in his path by not giving him sufficient clerical staff (not to mention any technical staff) and by seeking to reduce and belittle the importance of his appointment by designating him first as a Superintendent of Weaving and afterwards as Superintendent of Industries and by finally appointing him as a Director in 1925 without giving him any technical assistants. He had made very valuable suggestions in his report for 1924-25 and as the Department was subsequently re-organised the public is entitled to know what progress it has achieved under its first Indian Director having technical knowledge and experience of local conditions, which were not possessed by his Civilian predecessor, who failed to show any useful work or to make any helpful suggestions as regards the condition and development of various industries, manufacturing and cottage, during his regime of about five years.

The present is a transitional period for the Department and yet, just at this juncture, Government deem fit, for reasons best known to themselves, virtually to drive away Mr. Bharucha and hand over the Department to the tender mercies of Mr. Thomas. What does this all mean? Does it portend the abolition of the Department as a whole and keeping, perhaps, a small portion in the shape of a weaving department, or something like that so that the Government may not be obliged to appoint an Indian Director of Industries, with an ambitious disposition? It is no small scandal for this Presidency that while such non industrial provinces as Madras, the U.P. and even the Punjab have well-organised Department of Industries, only the Government of Bombay should be left without a proper department and should even now be contemplating the suspension of industrial activities altogether. It is not a good beginning for the new Minister, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai, who owes an explanation to the public for this reactionary policy. It is reported that the Dewan Bahadur Desai himself was in favour of the publication of Mr. Bharucha's Report without any alterations and of retaining Mr. Bharucha's services till another Indian Director of Industries was appointed but that he was overruled by the Reserved side of the Government. If so, the Minister has shown lamentable weakness and is guilty of serious breach of duty to the electorate and the general public. The step-motherly treatment meted out to the Department of Industries since it was, at the instance of the Legislature, placed in charge of an Indian, coupled with the shelving of the Report of the Visvesvaraya Committee on Technical Education, confirms the suspicion of the public that those who dominate the Government of Bombay have no genuine desire to help Indian industries.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

Subjects of Indian States will do well to take to heart the pertinent advice Mr. Bhopatkar gave them in his presidential address at the Bhor State Subjects' Conference. He had some excellent suggestions to make to the Princes also, but it is too much to expect that they will listen to the demands of their subjects for the blessings of democratic rule unless they realise that if they continue to be recalcitrant the drastic reform Mr. Bhopatkar suggests, will have to be forced upon them. His suggestion is that the smaller States should be ended, and that the larger ones should be so mended that their rulers "will be deprived of the power to play havoc with the rights and liberties of their subjects as well as the finances of the State." But if they are to be precluded from doing so, the real remedy lies in the hands of the subjects who must refuse, whatever the risk and the horror of autocratic vengeance, to tolerate such misrule. In their efforts for better organisation, and in their agitation for ventilating their grievances they will have the cordial support of the people in British India.

CONGRESS POLITICS IN MELTING-POT.

URGENT NECESSITY OF A NEW DYNAMIC PROGRAMME.

THE ACID TEST OF A REAL PEASANTS' ORGANISATION

II.

(BY A SOCIALIST.)

It is a matter of sincere gratification that the movement for the revision of the central resolution passed at the Gauhati Congress, so as to bring all the parties on a common platform is gathering momentum every day. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has given an admirable lead in the matter and in the course of a statement at once lucid and cogent, it has suggested very definite changes in the Gauhati resolution. The President of the Congress quite naturally continues to observe demure silence over the nature of these specific suggestions. But obviously enough his decision to tour round the Maharashtra province—the very citadel of Responsivist opposition—has been taken with a view to find some formula for common action. Lala Lajpat Rai has also blessed the growing movement for unity, and if he has arrived at an understanding with Pandit Motilal Nehru—as he is reported to have done—over his unhappy outburst about Afghan conspiracy, we shall very soon have the good fortune of seeing the All-India Congress Committee almost unanimously composing old differences and framing a common programme of Council work. Of course, some self-conceited and solitary voices will be raised for reviving the wornout war-cries of N. C. O. but they will have hardly any chance of being seriously considered by the united experience and statesmanship of the country.

NECESSITY OF A PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME.

But, as I have already stated before, the reorientation of the Council programme on lines however sound and practicable, will not by itself suffice to energise and inspire the nation for making fresh efforts and sacrifices to win the battle of freedom. There is at least one legacy that Gandhiji and the N.C.O. movement have left us and that is the firm conviction—which Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar has done well to reiterate with all the authority of his high position—that Swaraj will not be attained through mere Council work, however united and effective it may be, but only through the awakening and the organisation of the masses of our people spread all over the country. This is also the sheet-anchor of all modern movements for effecting the economic and political salvation of all people and may, therefore, be taken as perfectly sound and reliable. This is also the fundamental truth that underlies the formula of constructive work and khaddar propaganda enunciated by Gandhiji since the debacle of Bardoli.

KHADDAR WORK INSUFFICIENT.

And yet our past experience extending over nearly seven years and more should suffice to convince all rational minds free from false metaphysics and personal sentiments, that the much-vaunted constructive programme outlined by Gandhiji, however useful it may be as a philanthropic and reformist movement designed to better the material and moral condition of the poor, has been found to be hopelessly wanting as a means of awakening a dynamic sense of self-consciousness and of infusing the temper of manly self-assertiveness. In individual as well as social efforts, you can only reap what you sow. And an activity which is pre-eminently conceived to clothe and feed the poor cannot be expected to fire the imagination and touch the fountain springs of revolutionary consciousness. Nay more. I may even venture to state with some confidence that the methods adopted at present for propagating khaddar, based as they are largely on an appeal to softer sentiments, are essentially calculated to produce a reverential and mediæval mentality which is diametrically opposed to the positivist and combative spirit which alone can take us farther on the road to Swaraj.

ORGANISATION OF PEASANTS AND WORKERS.

While, therefore, pinning our firm faith to mass activity, we must categorically brush aside the cob-webs of the so-called constructive programme as futile and even injurious for the purpose in view and we must boldly and unhesitatingly strike out a new line of dynamic action. To say that this is afforded by the sovereign method of organising the peasants and the workers would be, indeed, taken as a truism to-day, as Mr. Saklatvala has hammered it so well into our very consciousness during the last three months and even the Congress President has generally approved of it. And yet I am afraid many of our old world politicians have so easily taken it for granted that the full gravity of its implications has not been clearly faced and understood. It is, therefore, imperative that we should go more deeply into the matter as even new words may be interpreted in an old sense and their force may be thoroughly neutralised by erroneous or half-hearted application.

NECESSITY OF A MILITANT SPIRIT.

As Gandhiji has always harped upon khaddar work as the sovereign remedy for all the ills of our peasantry, it is necessary, in the first instance, to distinguish between his old formula and the new one adumbrated by the modern Socialists and the Communist M.P. It is easily understood that while the khaddar work is undertaken 'for the peasants,' the new war-cry demands self-reliant organisation 'of the peasants' and 'by the peasants.' Both are apparently based on the same economic basis. But while Gandhiji would do everything by cultivating a spirit of love and harmony, the new formula would introduce a spirit of self-assertion by organising the peasants to secure their rights as against the Sowcars, and the Zemindars, the Rajahs and the sovereign Government itself. This spirit of economic and political self-assertion is the acid test of the new programme and will create a new ferment among our sluggish and self-contented peasantry.

FIGHT AGAINST ZEMINDARS.

Let us then clearly realise that peasants' unions are not to be organised only to improve their villages and to send voters for various elections, but chiefly and primarily to break the chains forged round them by Sowcars and Zemindars. Let us distinctly understand that this organised constitutional struggle will have to be carried on not merely in provinces like the United Provinces and the Bengal—where most of the land is held by big Zemindars direct from Government—but also in provinces like Madras and Bombay where the Ryotwari system is said to prevail. Coming to our own province, how much of land do we find being held and enjoyed by Talukdars and Garashias, by Zemindars, small and big who rent their lands away to actual farmers and by Indian Rajahs even within the limits of British districts and agencies? The proportion of these lands is certainly not insignificant—it would amount to 50 per cent. and even more in certain parts of Gujarat which is deemed to be predominantly governed by the Ryotwari system. And yet is it not surprising that while we hear quite a lot about the extortionate demands of Government revenue we hear next to nothing about the far more ruthless tyranny of these absentee landlords? The question of land revenue assessment was but recently discussed in our Legislative Council and also before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and I was very much surprised to see big zemindars vying with landless politicians in criticising the 40 per cent. basis of Government assessment while not a word was uttered about the triple, quadruple and even still heavier rent that is being mercilessly extorted by many of these interested advocates of peasantry from their unfortunate tenants. The pitiful petitions recently addressed by hundreds of talukdars' tenants to the Bombay Council might have opened the eyes of even some disinterested members or witnesses to the most tragic condition of these ryots who are condemned, in the absence of any tenancy law in our Presidency, to subsist on the tender mercies of Zemindars.

BOURGEOISE SPIRIT IN CONGRESS.

And yet there is nothing surprising in this somewhat extraordinary phenomenon. For let us boldly face the fact that our Councils as well as our Congress and its committees are largely dominated by real or pseudo-Zemindars and by lawyers and bourgeoise politicians who are tied down by thousand and one ties—personal, social and economic—to the zemindari and capitalistic interests. The very constitution and composition of the Congress will have to be fundamentally overhauled when we set about working the peasants' programme in right earnest. The future test of membership of the Congress will not consist in wearing certain kind of cloth—which does serve many as a cloak for the worst capitalistic instincts—but in firm allegiance and devotion to the fundamental rights and privileges of all tenants irrespective of their subordination to Government or

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Futile and Mischievous.

Since the abdication of the ex-Maharajah, Indore is now governed by a Cabinet which is dominated by the British Resident and for the first time in the history of that State the relations between Hindus and Muslims have become strained. The fiat issued by the authorities deporting Dr. Kitchlew from Indore territory will only aggravate the inter-communal situation. Dr. Kitchlew went to Indore to defend the accused in the recent riot cases and, apart from the fact that the order of deportation is an inexcusable enchroachment on the right of the accused to engage Counsel of their choice, it is both futile and mischievous. Besides, it is an affront to the Muslim community. Dr. Kitchlew is a well-known Nationalist leader and is the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and it is preposterous to suggest that he could associate himself with activities attributed to him. The Indore authorities like the Government of Bengal, who sought to prevent the entry of Pandit Malaviya in Calcutta, have evidently lost their sense of proportion and Lord Irwin's Government must lose no time in repairing the grave blunder they have committed.

Reforms in Ceylon.

The Island of Ceylon is a Crown Colony with a Legislative Council which, as it has an unofficial majority, is unable to impress its views upon an irremovable Executive. The Ceylonese have long protested against this negation of democratic government and have pressed continuously for the grant of a genuine parliamentary administration where the political party which secures the majority in the Legislature will, as a matter of course, be called upon to take up the reins of office. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced on Saturday in the House of Commons that a special commission of four members, two of them at least with Parliamentary experience, was to be sent out to Ceylon to consider the question of revising the Ceylon Constitution. But there can be no doubt that no revision will satisfy the Ceylonese which will not bestow upon them real Parliamentary Government.

To The Rescue.

'Al Carthill' in his "Lost Dominion" has a melancholy picture of what would happen to British rule in India if those who administer it show weakness and vacillation. But the "Al Carthills" of the British Empire need have no fears when they read the sentences passed by Mr. Hamilton, Special Judge, Lucknow, in the Kakori Conspiracy Case. These sentences are monstrous in their severity while the obiter dicta in the judgment with which Mr. Hamilton supports his thesis for severe punishment are extremely ridiculous. "It was the object of this conspiracy," he remarks, "to effect an armed revolution," though the evidence before him was at variance with this contention. The Public Prosecutor evidently looked at the whole case in better perspective. He was constrained to point out that justice to the accused should be tempered with mercy. But the appeal fell upon deaf ears. Can there be a worse travesty of justice when the judge practically exonerates the accused of the charge of deliberate murder and yet sentences three of them to be hanged, one to transportation for life and the rest to long terms of rigorous imprisonment?

Servants of People Society.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a summary of the quiet but substantial work achieved by the Servants of People Society—an institution inaugurated by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1920 on the admirable lines of Gokhale's Servants of India Society. The Tilak School of Politics started by Lalaji during the heyday of the Non-co-operation movement has been quite well-known throughout the country. But, as has been pointed out in the report, the organisation and the activities of this Society have been almost deliberately kept back from the public gaze till they could gather strength and command popular approbation. That stage has, fortunately, arrived now and the new Society may well be proud not only of having eleven competent life-workers and four associates pledged to the service of the country under its auspices but also of the varied political and social activities conducted by them in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Orissa.

Steady Progress.

The admirable campaign set on foot for the emancipation of the untouchable classes will, we are sure, draw widespread attention, and so will the Society's excellent efforts for the protection of widows and rescued girls. The Orissa branch of the Society also has been well-organised under the leadership of that veteran worker, Gopabandhu Das, who has amidst innumerable difficulties reared up a model National School and has devoted himself almost incessantly to the relief of the famine-stricken people of his province. It is gratifying to note that the financial condition of the Society is fairly satisfactory as "besides Rs. 2,00,000 in banks it has its own Home and Library." Still about half a lakh is required to meet some urgent requirements of the Society and we appeal to the generous public to help the Society to continue its excellent work under the direction of its distinguished and experienced leader.

NEW ZEALAND FOLLOWS SUIT

ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE BUSY

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES FORE SHADOWED.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION IN JEOPARDY.

MADRAS, April 11.

An Australian correspondent writing to "Swarajya" testifies to the growth of anti-Asiatic feeling in New Zealand. The activities of the Anti-Asiatic League are reported to have been widened and the Minister was doing his best to exclude Asiatics. Other restrictive measures on Asiatic immigration and trade are also foreshadowed.—Free Press.

TRAGEDY OF "EMPLOYMENT"

RAILWAY ENGINEER'S LETTER OF FAREWELL

MADRAS, April 11.

Unusual reasons are given by the late Mr. Krishna Menon, Asst. Engineer of the M. S. M. Rly. who recently committed suicide for the fatal step that he took. In his final letter of farewell he says: "It is very difficult for me to get on with the administration which has no love, charity, or grace. I was taught in the course of four days that I was good for nothing Being fit for nothing means quit. Quit means disgrace and disgrace is death. It is eight months since I joined this Railway and the only days on which I had failed to turn out for work are two days on sick leave when they deducted my pay and I fell ill because I attended the Chief Engineer's inspection with fever on from consideration of duty."—Free Press.

RAILWAY MEN STRIKE WORK

MADRAS, April 11.

Owing to refusal of sanction to attend a funeral in a workman's house more than three hundred men of the Wagon shop at Golden Rock, S. I. Rly. struck work yesterday. All men went in a body to the Works Manager and made their complaints. The Manager promised to pass orders in a couple of days.—Free Press.

KAKORI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

CAWNPORE, April 11.

Some of the accused in the Kakorn conspiracy Case are reported to have gone on hunger strike from the morning of the 7th. The causees are not known.—Free Press.

COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—The police raided the general headquarters of the communist party and arrested six persons, but released a woman. The arrests are the result of a long enquiry by the anti-espionage section of police headquarters.

MAGISTRATE'S SANCTION.

The Magistrate sanctioned the arrests and seizure of incriminating matter at the suspected centres. The five arrested communists are M. Dadot, Secretary of the Federation of Marine, M. Henetrier, AssistDant Secretary of the Federation of War, the provost of the communist headquarters, M. Grodnecki, Lithuanian student, and M. Brenetei, Russian student.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

DISCUSSION ON PRINCIPLE OF PAYMENT.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—According to an interview M. Rakovsky states that agreement has been reached on the subject of Franco-Soviet debt negotiations, and discussions are now only concerned with the principle of progression of payments. He says the Soviet suggested an average annual payment of 60 million gold francs for 62 years, annual payments being firstly at the rate of 40 million francs, then 60 millions, and finally 75 millions or more.

The French delegation desire full annual payments to begin immediately the agreement is signed. M. Rakovsky estimated that the Russian bondholders would obtain about 25 per cent. of nominal value, and said although the question of debts and granting of credits could not be connected formally, this would be the case in effect.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM

LONDON, April 10.

The Earl of Darnley is dead.—Reuter's Special.

The combined flight of Royal Air Force from Cairo and South African Air Force from Cape Town has arrived at Tabora.—Reuter.

—Reuter.

HINDUS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS OVER LADIES' BATHING GHAT.

"OFFENSIVE TO RELIGION AND SENTIMENT."

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

HARDWAR, April 11.

The iron bridge at the Bramhkunda which is being used by European officers for supervision is still agitating the Hindu feeling. Some prominent Hindus including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya saw Mr. Christie, the mela officer on the subject. The objections of the Hindus are that it is absolutely unnecessary on the part of the officers to keep watch just in front of the place where the Hindu ladies performed their bath when another suitable place to serve the main purpose could be easily found in Harikepourie. Secondly, the officials had no business to go with shoes on at a place which was held sacred by the Hindus. It is however reported that the mela officer is very firm in the matter and he is reported to have said that he knew his business better than others. In the meantime, many Hindus are openly declaring that they would offer satyagraha.—Free Press.

"KEEP THE TEMPLE PURE."

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

HARDWAR, April 11.

In his opening address to the propaganda session of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke of the all pervading nature of God and said that human heart was a temple of God and the principal of religion was to know God. He, therefore, enjoined everybody to keep that temple pure remarking those who polluted that temple were enemies of religion. Dharma Sangh was the basic principles of Hindu religion and he appealed to the Hindus to take their stand on Dharma which only would regenerate the whole nation. From the practical side, he suggested the raising of the marriageable age of Hindu boys and girls. He concluded by exhorting them not to encourage wrong in any way, nor commit it and to stand firmly against it whenever necessary.—Free Press.

BRIDGE OVER GANGES AT HARDWAR.

PT. MALAVIYAS COMMUNICATION TO U. P. GOVERNOR

HARDWAR, April 11.

Pandit Malaviya in a communication to the Governor of the United Provinces, has pointed out the Hindu feeling against the existence and use of the temporary bridge over the Ganges by non-Hindus. The bridge is directly over a place where thousands of women bathe and the use of it, he says, is calculated to offend Hindu sentiment. Unless immediate action is taken, he fears, Satyagraha may be resorted to by pilgrims.—A.P.

SPIN AND WEAR KHADDAR AS RELIGIOUS DUTY.

PT. MALAVIYA'S EXHORTATION.

BENARES, Apr. 11.

Speaking at a public meeting held at Hardwar to celebrate the National Week,

NEW RECRUIT TO CHARKHA

PT MALAVIYAJI BEGINS TO SPIN.

BENARES, Apr. 11.

It is understood Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has begun to spin regularly and arrangements are being made to provide him with a Charka and Takli in his travels —Free Press.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya urged all rich and poor to take a pledge to spin Khaddar regularly and wear khaddar as a religious duty. He said if they wanted Swaraj and prosperity for their country, they ought to do these two things.—Free Press.

BRITI H BUDGET PROPOSALS

NO CHANGE IN TARIFF ON TEA.

DUTY ON IMPORTED TOBACCO.

LONDON, April 11.

British budget shows that duty on tea will remain unchanged and duty on imported unmanured tobacco is eight shillings ten pence per lb.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU PROGRESSING WELL

LAHORE, April 11.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has not made as rapid a recovery as was at first expected. She is still chiefly confined to bed at Ferozepore Road (Mr. K. Santanam's house). It is, however, hoped that in another fortnight the deep wound on the side of her face will be completely healed and her convalescence more securely established. To-day is the twelfth day that Mrs. Naidu is confined to bed.—A. P.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS.

KARACHI, April 11.

Among the successful candidates in Saturday's elections to the Karachi Municipality are the following:—Messrs R. K. Sidhwa, J. Castelino, L. A. D'sa, Jagumal Thakurdas Mangatani, Janardhandas Lokumal, Bhojwani Shivdas, Velji Dayaldas Khilloomal, Durgadass B. Advani and G. B. Bhonsle. In the European ward Messrs. Hossack, Flynn and Doctor Wrench were successful.—A. P.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION AND SOCIAL REFORM

TO GO SIDE BY SIDE

BANGALORE, April 11.

Sri Parvathamma, wife of the retired Chief Judge of Mysore, the first Indian lady invited by the Mysore University to deliver extension lectures, addressed a large gathering on "Women's Advancement" on Friday last in the Maharaja College Hall, Mysore. Speaking over two hours on women's needs, difficulties and attainments, she warned, in conclusion, that society would topple down unless social reform is undertaken side by side with women's education.—Free Press.

CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY.

NEW ALDERMEN ELECTED

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Calcutta Corporation this afternoon elected five Aldermen out of eighteen candidates. Eighty-two Councillors were present. Voting was by ballot. The successful candidates were: Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. S. K. Basu, each forty-three votes, Dr. Haridhone Dutt 42 votes, Mr. Jatindra Mohan Basu forty, one and Mr. Mahomed Daud forty votes. The election of Mayor comes oc on Thursday the 14th instant. Out of eight Swarajist candidates only Mr. Sen Gupta was elected.

LONDON'S MARCH OVER PARIS.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—In Rugby Match London beat Paris by eight points to three.—Reuter's Special.

"ID" ARRESTS IN DELHI.

DELHI, April 11.

Eleven Hindus and nine Muslims have been arrested in connection with the recent Id fracas and let off on bail.—Free Press.

MORE TROOPS TO INDO-CHINA

SEQUEL TO YUNNAN REVOLUTION

AUTHORITIES APPREHEND DANGER.

NATIONALIST BOGEY LOOMS LARGE.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal" two battalions of Foreign Legion are ready to leave Algeria to reinforce the garrison in French Indo-China which has been depleted owing to the despatch of troops to Shanghai.

Recent revolution in the province of Yunnan has led to apprehensions of the possibility of a Nationalist threat to the French Colony, as some of the leaders of the revolt are Nationalists.—Reuter.

A PRIVATE QUARREL DEVELOPS INTO COMMUNAL ONE

TROUBLE IN ALIGARH

ALIGARH, April 11.

A fracas occurred last night over a private quarrel at the carriage stand, in which lathis and other blunt weapons were used. All was, however, quiet after ten o'clock at night, and the unpleasant affair closed with slight injuries on both sides.

The situation was quiet this morning, but before ten o'clock, communal tension had developed and strained feelings spread rapidly. Brick-throwing from house-tops assumed threatening proportions, and a scuffle here and there added to the seriousness of the situation. Injuries have been caused on both sides, but they are not very serious. The intervention of the Police and the Magistrate brought the situation under control. Armed police patrols are now to be seen everywhere. There is no unrest in the university area.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN HOSPITALITY:

VICEROY'S CAMP. SRINAGAR KASHMIR, April 11.

The Viceroy has received the following message from Lord Harris:—"The M.C.C. Tour in India and Ceylon 1926-27: Resolution passed by the M.C.C. Committee on Monday 7th March 1927:—The Committee of the M. C. C. wish to place on record their grateful appreciations for the high distinction and hospitality shown to their Cricket Eleven which has now completed its tour in India and Ceylon.—A. P.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 11.

Arrangements for the Kerala Provincial Conference are nearing completion. The President-elect Mr. B. G. Horniman leaves Bombay on 13th instant and reaches Calicut on 16th instant The session will open at 2 p.m. thus leaving ample time for rest and refreshment for the delegates who arrive by Mangalore Mail. Volunteers will be ready at the station for all trains from the 15th night onwards to receive the delegates and visitors. The Reception Committee appeals finally to all patriotic men and women of Kerala to hasten to Calicut and make the Conference a complete success.

DUST STORMS IN HARDWAR

HARDWAR, April 11.

For the last two days, Hardwar has been suffering from dust storms which commencing in the evening reign for two to three hours to the great hardship of the piligrims who are staying on the banks of the Ganges in thin tents or thatched houses. The storms are followed up by rain and many of the tents made out of ordinary, thin cloth are blown off.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. the Governor returned to Lahore in the morning of April 11 after a tour in the salt range in Shahpur District. His Excellency visited the greater part of this isolated area partly on foot, partly on horse-back and party by motor.—A.P.

His Highness Raja Kalsia has donated Rs. 2,000 to the Amritsar Khalsa College funds. —A.P.

SIMLA, April 11.

Sir Dennys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, on return from leave has resumed charge of his appointment.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala has been confirmed as President of the Tariff Board consequent, on the appointment of Sir George Rainy as Commerce Member and Mr. Mathias has been confirmed as Member of the Board.—A. P.

FIVE-POWER NOTE OF PROTEST.

JOINTLY PRESENTED TO HANKOW & SHANGHAI

REPARATIONS FOR NANKING OUTRAGES

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINESE EXCESSES

Shanghai.—The Five-Power Note protesting against the outrages at Nanking was presented simultaneously this afternoon to the Nationalist Government at Hankow and Chiang Kaishek's representative at Shanghai. The presentation was made jointly by Consuls-General of the Powers concerned.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR REPARATION

IDENTICAL NOTES TO CANTON GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 10.

Responsible circles in London are gratified at the wholehearted agreement between the five Powers at Peking regarding presentation of identical Notes which it is now learned will be in the nature of a general demand for reparation for Nanking outrages. No time limit will be set and the question of penalties will be left for future consideration.—Reuter.

PROPER TRIAL DEMANDED

DIPLOMATIC BODY NOTIFIES CHANG

LONDON, April 10.

"Reuter" learns that the Diplomatic Body at Peking has notified Changtsolin that they expect persons arrested at Soviet Embassy to be tried with proper formality. —Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER OPENS FIRE.

LONDON, April 9.

Shanghai.—H. M. S. destroyer "Veteran" was fired on with field guns and rifles by forts fifteen miles down the river from Chinkiang. "Veteran" returned eighty rounds destroying gun emplacement hitting barracks and doing other considerable damage. She hit sharpnel bullets. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

"WILL NOT TAKE IT LYING DOWN."

SOVIET ATTITUDE ON CHINESE EXCESSES.

LONDON, April 9

Moscow.—Official News Agency says that greatest indignation prevails in Russia at the raid by the Peking police and blockade of Soviet consulate at Shanghai. Mass meetings of operatives of factories and mills held at Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and elsewhere passed resolutions demanding that the Soviet Government, while not yielding to provocation of war and endeavouring to preserve peace shall at the same time take determined steps against provocative action.—Reuter.

SITUATION WORSENS IN SOOCHOW

LONDON, April 10

Shanghai.—A message from Soochow says that the coolies and police surrounded the Japanese Consulate and also business premises preventing evacuation of 34 men and 10 women. Situation is becoming worse. —Reuter.

A NATIONALIST REVERSE

LONDON, April 9

Shanghai.—A mesage from Chinkiang says that the Nationalist expedition up the Grand Canal has met with serious reverse at the hands of reorganised remnants of Sunchuanfang's army which was sent to north Kiangsu after its defeat Cin Shanghai area. They are steadily repelling Southerners towards Yangtse and it is reported that they have reached Yangshow outposts. It is also reported that they have reached the confluence of the Grand Canal and the River. Hundreds of Nationalist wounded have been brought across the Yangtse to Chinkiang where the Nationalist flags have been hauled down.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES--"AN ANACHRONISM."

NEED OF ENDING OR MENDING.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S PLEA FOR NEW IDEALS.

POONA, Apr. 10.

The Bhor States' Subjects' Conference assembled at Uravade this morning. There was a large number of delegates and visitors present. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona presided.

In the course of his address to the Conference, Mr. Bhopatkar said the idea was still rampant among certain rulers that they were the masters of the destinies of their subjects. They held that the life, reputation and religious beliefs of their subjects were their property. The foremost problem with the Indian States, continued Mr. Bhopatkar, was to secure for the subject peoples a declaration of rights whereby an adequate measure of liberty and security would be vouchsafed to the subjects in respect of the fundamental rights of man.

The States, said Mr. Bhopatkar, were an anachorism, and if not modelled on new ideas and new ideals, they would prove a source of grave danger to the growing democracy in British India. The problem of the Indian States was indissolubly linked with the problem that faced British India. The political salvation of the country demands that the smaller states should be ended and the larger ones should be so mended that their rulers will be deprived of the power to play havoc with the rights and liberties of their subjects and finances of the states.

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that while the British Government, which claims to be the champion of democratic ideas, displayed its anxiety to safeguard the powers and provileges of the Indian chiefs and princes under the cover of the Princes' Chamber and the Princes Protection Act, they were callous towards the rights of the subjects of the Indian States. It was high time for the people in the Indian States to agitate for a seporate Chamber for themselves and to secure a Native States Subjects Protection Bill. They should also endeavour to get representation on the Statutory Commission and to adjust their relations with the rulers.

Mr. Bhopatkar appealed to the leaders in British India to extend a sympathetic hand to the subjects of the Indian States in their fight against all that is despotic and despicable.—Free Press.

DELHI MUSLIM MURDER CASE

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON PROSECUTION STORY

DELHI, April 11.

Mr. H. D. Bhenot, in the course of his judgment in the Mufti Mahbub Ali murder case, in which four Hindus were charged with the murder of a Muhammadan, following the murder of Swami Shraddhanand says:

"All the accused have been charged under Section 147, I.P.C., for rioting, while three of the accused stand charged also under Section 304, I.P.C., for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Ali the accused have pleaded not guilty and have produced evidence in defence.

"There were 21 prosecution witnesses, but their evidence is so conflicting that no reliance can be placed on it. Witnesses differ in all essential aspects of the case. It cannot be ascertained from the evidence where Baljet (one of the accused) was arrested. The evidence throws a grave doubt on the whole prosecution story. It does not in any way establish that Baljet or Rajaram took part in the riot or caused hurt to Muhammad Nabi or Abdul Aziz. The same remarks apply to the case under Section 304. Under the circumstances, no conviction can be based on such conflicting evidence, and in view of this, I need not discuss the evidence produced by the defence. It is a pity that riot of such importance, resulting in the death of a harmless person, has remained untraced, but perhaps, the investigating agency was too much occupied with the ensational murder of Swami Shraddhanand. The case must, therefore, end in the acquittal of all the four accused."

All the four accused were acquitted. —A. P.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of March amounted the month of March amounted to 44,995 to 44,995 barrels.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SPEECH AT ANNUAL GATHERING.

A GALA DAY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

It was with great pomp and rejoicings that the celebration of the annual athletic sports of Bombay Municipal schools was concluded at a meeting held in the open maidan of Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, on Monday evening. There was a vast gathering of school boys, girls, school masters and mistresses and many invited guests. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, was in the chair. The programme of the meeting was a very heavy one and it commenced with the inspection of the Guard of Honour by the President.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, the Chairman of the Schools Committee, in his opening speech, offered a most sincere and cordial welcome to Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai. Proceeding, Rao Bhadur Pai said:—

"Phyical culture in ancient India was part of the general training of every boy, whatever be the class to which he belonged. The description of any great hero given in our ancient books invariably includes, broad chests, well-formed biceps and powerful arms. Stories of great physical prowess are narrated at great length in every one of our puranas. Even coming to recent times, the exploits of Krishna Raja, the greatest of the Vijanagar Kings, of Pirthvi Raj Chohan, of Shivaji the Great, all include feats which would put many a modern physical culturist to shame. The wish of every one of us who is responsible for the advancement of our nation must be to see that we send our children forward to the adventures of life fully equipped, at least as well equipped as the children of other nations."

"In countries like Germany and America, the physical culturist occupies a position of great social importance. In the former the Director of Physical Training ranks next to the Mayor while in the latter there are instances of Governors of States who have been also Presidents of Gymnasia. In our country, as you are aware, kings used to be patrons of various competitions in physical strength and often there were attached wrestlers to Royal Households, with a social position of considerable importance consequent thereon. It is, therefore, meet that public bodies should do all they can to encourage physical culture in their institutions."

INDIAN METHODS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

I am fully aware of the fact that India has a system of physical culture wonderfully adapted to the needs of her children. I would go to the length of saying that Indian physical culture has its roots in a firm realisation that the visible body is not all that need attention. Modern medical practice strongly inclines to the view that there cannot be true physical well-being if the body alone is taken into account in the system of training—if physical anatomy is all that counts in the mind of the trainer. Again, the strongest point of Indian Physical Culture, in my opinion, is the attention paid to the nerve-structure of the body in addition to the muscles. If I may venture on opinion on a matter on which I do not profess to be an expert, for too often our carricula of physical development do not take into account other forces working in every one of us. That is why it seems to me, we find men seemingly well-developed and enjoying physical strength reach their graves earlier than others who though seemingly of slender build, have their nerves well under control and have powers of endurance far in advance of a weight-lifter or an acrobat.

You, Sir, have to-day the destiny of the children of this Presidency in your hands. Occupying that position, I do hope that ere long you will be in a position to pool Indian experience and practice in this direction and give us all a lead in a matter where we are not yet completely unanimous."

GARBHA AND SONGS.

The most interesting feature of the programme was the "Garbha" exquisitely played by a batch of Gujerathi girls. It was followed by several Gujerathi songs very melodiously recited by young school boys.

MUSICAL DRILL.

Musical drill was the special item of the day. It was, indeed, a very captivating sight to see a dozen young Gujerathi girls with shining water jugs on their heads stylishly dancing to the tune of music. The display of the drill was really remarkable and it delighted the gathering immensely. This was followed by the musical drill done by a batch of young Marathi girls in the guise of archers.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After the items in connection with the physical culture had been gone through, the President distributed the prizes among the winners of various tournaments. Upwards of three thousand boys had taken part in the atheletic sports during the week and not less than four hundred were the winners of prizes.

PHYSICAL DEGENERATION.

In his presidential address, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai expressed his thanks to the Schools Committee for giving him the opportunity to be present among young children. Continuing, the President regretted the fact that hitherto they had give all their attention only to the mental training and the development of physical training was woefully neglected. He, therefore, very much welcomed the progress of physical culture in the Bombay Municipal schools. The want of physical culture, he added, was having its bad effects upon the Indian society. Their young boys and girls had no stamina for hard and sustained work.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Continuing, the President said as he was going to be in charge of the Education of the Bombay Presidency for some time he had made up his mind to consider the question of making physical training compulsory in schools. With a limited material and not a very great expense, they could evolve a scheme of physical training, that could be immediately put into operation. Akhada exercises and higher gymnastics, he opined, might be good enough at a stage further up but they should begin with simple and inexpensive exercises.

INSPECTING STAFF.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai was sorry that the Inspector of Bombay Division, could not be present at the function. In his opinion, Inspectors ought to attend the demonstrations of physical culture such as that with a views to assess the value of the year's work. He hoped that from the succeeding year, the Inspectors would attend the annual function in great number.

Amidst deafening applause, the President was garlanded by two little girls who had taken a prominent part in the musical drill. The meeting terminated a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

EIGHT YEARS AFTER

MR. JAMNADAS ON JALLIAN WALLA TRAGEDY.

"NON-VIOLENCE—NOT PERMANENT CREED"

For the convenience of the Gujrati residents of Pydhownie and Kalbadevi area of the City, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee organised a public meeting on Monday night to celebrate the sixth day of the Satyagraha week at Mumbadevi. There was a fairly large gathering over which Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., presided. A Khaddar Bazar was organised by Miss Perin and other workers of the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha.

Mr. Mehta in opening the proceedings of the night said that it was after eight full years that they were meeting to observe the week of country's humiliation and shame: and he was sorry to confess that they were meeting in no way stronger than they were eight years ago. Those who had enacted the horrible tragedy were enjoying at the expense of India even at present and the country had in no way made any such progress as would stop the bureaucracy from repeating the Jallianwala tyranny even that night Mr. Mehta then recalled the harrowing tale of the gruesome tragedy of 1919 and said that the surest way to remedy the evil was to secure freedom from the shackles of a foreign bureaucracy. Khaddar was the surest way of gaining Swaraj and it was essential that every one should take to khaddar. The memory of the national insult where their countrymen were made to crawl on their hands and feet and where thier mothers and sisters were molested, should make them more firm in their resolution to gain Swaraj. Concluding Mr. Mehta made a vigour appeal for the use of khaddar.

Messrs. R. R. Tripathi, N. H. Pandya and Laljee Pendse then addressed the gathering on the different aspects of the Non-Co-operation movement and the last speaker was of the opinion that the Bardoli decision was a great blunder in the history of the country's struggle for freedom.

The chairman winding up the proceedings of the night declared that non-violence was not their permanent creed and they could be violent at any such moment they felt sure they would be able to gain their object by violence. He asked his hearers to follow the Chinese who had made the whole world look with surprise at them by their wonderful and brave struggle.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

PEOPLE'S BANK IN MORVI.

MORVI, April 11.

The Morvi State has started a commercial Bank under the management of an influential Committee in order to encourage trade and agriculture. The State will advance five lakhs of rupees at three per cent. to the Bank, which will lend money to traders and farmers.—A.P.

PALITANA DURBAR'S FIRMAN.

PILGRIMS TO BE TAXED RS. 2 PER HEAD

PALITANA, April 11.

H. H. the Thakore Sahab Bahadur Singhji of Palitana has published a "firman" in the Darbari Gazette announcing that whereas the firm of Messrs. Anandji Kalljanji had failed to pay the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 on the due date according to the award of Mr. Watson, the State will charge from that day (2nd April) Rs. two per head as pilgrimage tax, in accordance with the ruling given by Col. Keatings.—A. P.

DR. KITCHLEW DEPORTED

WANTED A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

INDORE MUSLIMS DEMAND

INDORE, April 11.

Dr. Kitchlew was deported for alleged instigatory speech by the Regency.—A. P.

INDORE MUSLIMS' VIEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following resolutions were passed unanimously in the huge meeting of thousands of Mussalmans assembled at Iogah after Id prayers and whier was presided over by Hakim Abdul Bari Ansari.

In the opinion of this meeting the Hindu officials of the State have erred in giving undue importance to the unfortunate occurrences of 14th and 15th February last by having recourse to uncalled for measures which are likely to perpetuate differences between the two communities. This meeting, therefore, declares that the cases of the accuse dpesons should have been dealt with in the ordinary courts of law under the ordinary rules of procedure, and the accused should have been given facilities to prepare their defence and freely exercise treir right of appeal and revision with a view to receive full and unstinted justice in their cases.

This meeting strongly condemns the acts fo the executive authorities such as the putting in jail of respectable Mussalmans, conducting them in the main, thoroughfares in hand-cuffs, the keeping of the accused persons in police custody for about two months and getting remand after remand without letting the accused on bail, unwarranted orders of the District Magistrate not allowing more than five persons to congregate in mosques for prayers and holding the order in force for 15 days, and similar other acts terrorism, some of which are still in force.

Keeping in view all the circumstances now prevailing in Indore this meeting demands in the interest of justice and fair-play that a disinterested and independent Commission of Inquiry be appointed without delay in order to get at the real truth of the case after a careful and thorough investigation.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

This meeting appeals to the recognised representative Muslim bodies all over India and to the Muslim leaders of thought to study the miserable plight of Mussalmans in Indore and do all in their power to render assistance to the accused persons financially and otherwise.

This meeting appeals to the Mussalmans of Indore State to carry on peaceful agitation on constitutional lines and not to lose courage or balance of mind inspite of the provocation daily offered to them from different quarters, and requests them to work in harmony and with courage with a view to prepare the defence and to support the women and children of the accused.

GOOD NEWS FROM BELGAUM.

MAHATMAJI PICKING UP RAPIDLY

MADRAS, April 11.

In an interview to the "Swarajya" Mr. Rajagopalachari says:—"Gandhiji is picking up rapidly. At present he is at Amboli as the guest of the Chief of Sawantavadi. After a week he will leave for the Nundy Hills where he will be the guest of the Maharaja of Mysore till the end of May. The Reception Committee of Bangalore is making necessary arrangements. Gandhiji has now reduced the quantity of milk. He has been taking wheat-bread with vegetable cooked without salt or spices. He might resume tour in June."—Free Press.

MAHARAJA'S HOSPITALITY TO GANDHIJI.

MADRAS, April 11.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi's condition is improving and he will continue to stay at Amboli as guest of the Chief of Sawantwadi till the end of this week. He will then move to Nandi Hills where it has been decided he should rest till probably the end of May. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has invited him to be his guest and has placed his bungalow "Oaklands" at his disposal.—A. P.

HARMONY RESTORED IN CORPORATION.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES REGRET

ALTERATIONS MADE IN MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Corporation Hall was again charged with excitement and there were apparent signs of trouble again in view of the minutes of the last meeting of the Corporation with which many members disagreed. A Conference of some members with the President was therefore held in his chamber adjoining the Corporation Hall and after about half an hour's confabulation, the President emerged from his chamber followed by Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta and Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

CORRECTIONS IN THE MINUTES.

The President after occupying his seat cooled down the heated atmosphere by his conciliatory statement. The turbulent atmosphere was generated by the minutes of the last meeting which created excitement among the members running as follows:—

The President informed the House that he was given to understand that the Chief Justice had stated that it would be no contempt of court for the Corporation to proceed with their ordinary business in the ordinary way and that therefore he (the President) saw no objection to any alterations in the minutes being suggested by any Councillor. Mr. Jamnadas thereupon suggested that at page 3 of the printed proceedings for the marginally-noted sentences appearing in lines 24-28 the following sentences be substituted:—

"He therefore decided to draw lots. Lots were accordingly drawn, and Dr. S. S. Batliwala's name having been picked up by Mrs. McKenzie, he was declared to have been duly elected President."

The President added the following words before the marginal notes, viz.,—"I therefore decided to draw lots and then give his casting vote".

Another correction, he made was the addition of the following passage after the words. "He then signed the minutes."

"At this stage Mr. Jamnadas proceeded to move that the House do adjourn as a protest against the President's action in signing the minutes without taking the sense of the House by taking votes. The President informed him that he could move a simple adjournment of the House without mentioning any reason for it in the motion for adjournment Mr. Jamnadas therefore moved the adjournment of the House and he was proceeding to give his reasons for it several councillors questioned his right to do so. Mr. Jamnadas quoted Rule 38 and the President allowed him to give his reasons."

With the above alterations the President signed the minutes of the last meeting. He then said:—

Before commencing the business of the day I should like to make a few observations on what took place at the last meeting of the Corporation. It is possible to place two interpretations on the motion for adjournment that was carried (1) that it was a deliberate and considered judgment of the house on me as your President (2) or that it was only a protest against the procedure followed in ascertaining the sense of the house. So far as I can see your vote was not a deliberate judgment on the President as such. So far as it was a protest against the procedure adopted, I feel it would have been better in the circumstances of the case without reference to the strictly legal aspect of my decision if I had in consonance with the wishes of the house decided the question by taking votes.

This statement was received with applause.

The Corporation then resolved as recommended by the Standing Committee to give approval to Dr. P. T. Patel, Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, being allowed, as an experimental measure for one year only and general consulting practice in the diseases which come within the scope of his duties as the Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Honorary Physician at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

"A BRIBE TAKING CAREER"

JUDGES' STRICTURES IN CAMA CASE

PUNISHMENT ENHANCED

The Hon. Justice Crump and Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court delivered judgment in the Cama appeal case.

Cama's appeal against his conviction by the Surat Court on charges of bribery was dismissed.

Government's appeal to enhance the sentence was allowed by their Lordships.

J. A. R. Cama, an M. A. of Bombay University, and formerly Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate in the Surat District, was tried in three different cases of bribery and corruption and sentenced to 14 months simple imprisonment on a fine of Rs. 1,100, which was reduced to 8 months simple imprisonment and Rs. 1100 fine by the Sessions Judge in appeal. The accused then appealed to the High Court for a revision of the order. The Government, on the other hand, applied for enhancement of the sentences.

SENTENCED ENHANCED.

Their Lordships held the accused guilty of the offences and enhanced the sentences to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment plus Rs. 2,000 fine. The period already served by the accused in prison, namely 6 months' simple was to be treated as 6 months rigorous.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships took a serious view of the offences. Although in ordinary circumstances, they observed, they would hesitate to entertain any application for enhancement of sentence, in this particular case, they held with reluctance that there were grounds to justify a departure from the ordinary practice. The accused held a very responsible public position and the evidence showed that he had embarked on a bribe taking career. The greater the position held by the accused, the heavier must be the sentence, Otherwise it would be said that the law was a respector of persons. In view of these considerations, their Lordships thought that the punishment inflicted by the lower court was by no means adequate to the gravity of the offences.

Mr. G. N. Thakore Advocate with Mr. K. N. Koyajl instructed by Mr. P. N. Ghandhy solicitor appeared for the accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar Barrister with the Government Pleader appeared for the Government.

A LIBEL SUIT.

BOMBAY NEWSPAPERS AT LOGGERHEADS

The suit filed by Messrs J. B. Murzban, P. J. Murzban and J. J. Murzban, the proprietor, editor and manager of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" a Gujarati daily of Bombay claiming Rs. 25,000 damages for alleged libel from Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin the proprietor and editor of the Kaiser-i-Hind, a Gujarati weekly came on before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court.

The plaintiffs' case was that they had published an advertisement given by Messrs. T. R. Pratt regarding the motor cars. It was in the form of an obituary notice purporting to be an announcement regarding the death of a Parsi gentleman by a motor accident containing an expression of the Coroner's jury's opinion that the accident could have been averted, if it was a "Buick Car". This advertisement was printed on a leaflet and circulated with the plaintiffs' paper "Jame-Jamshed".

According to the plaintiff the defendant under cover of making a fair comment on the impropriety of such an advertisement, wrote articles in his paper the "Kaiser-i-Hind", conveying imputations disparaging and injurious to the plaintiffs and their business. He also published letters purporting to have been received from correspondents charging the plaintiffs with making illicit gain by publishing false advertisements. The defendants in commenting upon this matter, had also suggested that the plaintiffs should be prosecuted for deceiving the Parsi community by such a false obituary notice.

The plaintiffs alleged that these writings of the defendant were defamatory of them, and they claimed Rs. 25,000 as damages.

The defence was that the advertisement was such as to injure the religious susceptibilities of the Parsis and the writings were by way of fair comments on matters of public interest.

When the case was called on the parties applied for adjournment with a view to arrive at a settlement and his Lordship adjourned it to 21st June.

"HALF-A-LOAF."

FORBES RUSSELL'S COMEDY COMPANY.

And once again we are to have some comedy on the Bombay Stage. The Forbes Russell Comedy Company opened their season at the Excelsior Theatre last night by presenting Noel Scott's play "Half-a-loaf" and judging by first impression there is no doubt but that we are to enjoy some really good acting. Thus far we have been rather overburdened by variety stuff and it was a pleasant change to witness the performance last night, and all the more because it was in the hands of those who knew how to handle their subject "Half-a-loaf" is a play, limited to a small personnel, which embodies a happy blending of all that is encountered in every-day life. But "infernal cheek" is its key-note and it is this which makes the play so attractive. There is comedy served up in its entirety and just as we have settled down to a hearty laugh, in the next act we are thrown amongst surroundings of a totally different atmosphere, where the serious side of life is more emphasised.

The plot involves more or less a domestic drama with its appurtenances, and to those of us who are apt to be sentimental it is satisfactory to see that all turns out well and everybody lives happily ever afterwards. Michael Challoner is deputed to paint the portait of a millionaire's daughter and in the process his subject contracts an overpowering infatuation for him which brooks no denial. Being accustomed to have all that she desires Ann McGovern in unorthodox fashion "pops the question" and despite the candid non-co-operation of Michael, who incidentally is a cynic, she contrives an ingenious device to settle the question favourably for herself. An indignant, nay explosive, Pa, accompanied by an equally indignant Ma, visit the artist at his studio and demand an immediate righting of the supposed wrong to the tune of wedding bells, and being suppressed at every attempt to explain, Michael at last consents to the marriage. Of course the incorrigible Ann is delighted and everything proceeds as has happened, inevitable though unexpected. Nichael has fallen in love with Ann although in his behaviour to her he does not give her the slightest hint. Ann realises that her married life has been a failure and decides on leaving Michael that night, but Margot, his former pal to whom he feels bound to own allegiance, turns up and explains everything, and then all is as it should be, not excluding lighting effect.

Almost the entire burden fell upon Miss April Vivian and Mr. Leonard Stephen, and a more capable pair could no the selected for the parts They were difficult parts and the manner in which they wrre acted reflects great credit upon the ability of these two artistes to portray in life-like fashion deep feeling as well as the ludicrous. Mr. Lynwood Roberts as the millionaire papa did not have a heavy part but his display of outraged wrath in the artist's studio was a masterpiece of acting and created the most comic scene we have witnessed for a long time Gunpowder and sulphuric acid were not in it.

The same play will be repeated to-day while on Wednesday and Thursday, the company will stage the successful mystery play entitled "The House of Unrest. This clever little company have an extensive repertoire and we feel certain that they will not fail to become very popular here.

CARRYING ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE.

TWO MEN ARRESTED AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 11.

Fore some days past, some persons previously connected with the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha movement are reported to have been carrying arms without license and to be encouraging people to prepare explosives, with a view to bring pressure to bear upon the Government for the release of the Bengal detenus. In this connection, Messrs. Ramlal and Mulchand were arrested on the charges of carrying arms without license.

The Nagpur Nagar Congresss Committee has declared that it has neither sympathy nor any connection with this agitation or propaganda.—A. P.

A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

We publish below extracts from the Indian Sandhurst Committee's Report dealing with the second term of reference to them whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army:—

The second, third and fourth terms of reference:—

"(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether, if a military college is established in India, it should supercede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned."

The second term of reference. Establishment of an Indian Sandhurst recommended.—In the latter part of paragraph 15 of our report we have mentioned briefly the special advantages which Indian boys enjoy by receiving their military training at Sandhurst. Our Sub-Committee, having seen Sandhurst, have made the following observations on this subject:—

"Sandhurst.....is a great institution with the traditions of years behind it and a staff which includes the cream of the instructors available in the whole British Army. It has in its immediate vicinity the Staff College and the large military trainnig centre of Aldershot, and is at only a short distance from the War Office in London, so that it is in a specially favourable position from the point of view of keeping in touch with all the latest military ideas. At it also the Indian cadets are trained side by side with the future British officers with whom they will for some time to come have to serve in the Indian Army. All of these advantages could not, at first at any rate, be secured to the same extent at an institution in India."

To this should be added the very pertinent observation of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to the effect that Indian boys at Sandhurst are stimulated in their military training by being "up against a better team", i.e., the British boys at the same institution, who for the reasons which we have given are in present circumstances superior to the average Indian boy who enters Sandhurst. The facts are, however, well known, and it is unnecessary to enlarge further on this aspect of the matter.

OBJECTIONS TO SANDHURST.

In paragraph 15 and in other passages of our report we have also set out the objections to Sandhurst, viewed from the standpoint of the averge Indian parent, and, although we have said that the weight of these objections is diminishing, we find that something substantial remains: and we cannot feel assured that the difficulties which at present stand in the way of Indian boys being sent to Sandhurst could ever be wholly removed. The great expense—particularly that incurred on account of the boy's holidays—and the separation of parent and son—with all that separation in this case implies—are, we fear, deterrents of a permanent character.

Accordingly we find at once one strong reason for the establishment of a military college in India which will provide the facilities at present given by Sandhurst alone. It seems clear that, like the progressive scheme of Indianisation which we have suggested, this step also is necessary as a means to improve, both in number and quality, the supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission.

SESSON FROM THE WAR.

Further it is, in our opinion, very desirable, and would be consonant with the general policy of the administration as that is now conceived, that India should have a military college of her own and thus be self-sufficient in respect of one of the most important of national needs. It is, indeed, universally recognised that the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst is ultimately inevitable, and we think military opinion will agree that it would be an immediate necessity if war on a considerable scale were to break out. If that is so, then it is obvious that it would be better to have a military college already in being and fully organised than to be dependent upon improvisation after the emergency has arisen. The latter was what had to be done during the Great War, when the cadet colleges at Quetta, Wellington and Indore were hurriedly set up. On these grounds alone we think it would, in the judgment of many, be sound policy to lay the foundations of an Indian military college as soon as possible and so commence without delay not merely the building of the college structure, but the building also of the tradition and sentiment which in India, as in England, would be indispensable to the achievement of success. The process is one which takes time, and the start should not be postponed.

A COMPELLING ARGUMENT.

There is one other consideration of a specially practical and compelling character. In every educational institution there comes a time when the authorities responsible for its efficiency must decide to set a limit to the further acceptance of foreign students for fear lest the character of the institution may be changed. This point of view was very clearly expressed in 1921 by Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., Principal of the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a statement prepared for the Indian Students Committee, a Committee presided over by Lord Lytton, then Under-Secretary of State for India:—"I beg the Committee to realise that no University can absorb more than a limited, and rather small, number of foreign students. A University is a corporate body with traditions and a certain characteristic tone; it has a personality which is distinctive, of which it is proud and which it desires to retain. This personality would be destroyed or distorted by the influx of a large number of strangers, and no University would tolerate this transformation."

This proposition is at the least as true of an institution like Sandhurst as it is of a University, and it is plain that we have here a factor which has a very important bearing upon the problem we are considering. Our Sub-Committee, while in England, raised the question directly with the authorities, and tried to obtain a pronouncement as to the ultimate limit up to which they would be prepared to admit Indians to the military colleges in England. A definite reply was not given. It appears that the authorities would be willing for the present to accept Indian cadets up to a maximum of 5 per cent. of the establishment of each college, that is, 30 cadets at Sandhurst and 12 at Woolwich, but would not be prepared to commit themselves to the possibility of any further increase until the effect of these numbers on the personality of the institutions had been tested by actual experience. They do not definitely exclude the possibility of a further increase, but the Commandants of the two institutions concerned, by whose advice, we imagine, the Army Council would be largely guided, gave it as their decided opinion that 5 per cent.of the establishment was the absolute limit up to which Indians could safely be admitted. This figure coincides with that mentioned as a maximum by Sir Theodore Morison in his evidence before the Indian Students Committee, and it seems to us to be highly improbable that the Army Council would in the end agree to admit Indian cadets to Sandhurst and Woolwich in larger numbers than this except as a temporary measure or under special circumstances. If this is so, then it is clearly advisable that India should cease to rely solely upon an institution, training at which is even now not wholly suited to the circumstances of Indian boys, and which can only be reckoned upon for so narrowly limited an outturn of Indian King's Commissioned officers.

It is hardly necessary to add that there is a strong political demand for the establishment of a military college in India. In a matter of this kind we should not ourselves attach great importance to considerations of a purely political character; but in the case of the Indian Sandhurst the political demand represents, we believe, a real force of growing national sentiment which cannot be ignored.

Having given our most careful consideration to all the factors involved, we have come to the conclusion that the establishment of a military college in India for the purpose stated in our second term of reference is desirable.

PRACTICABILITY OF THE STEP.

Our Sub-Committee during their visit to England discussed with several officers of experience, including the Commandant at Sandhurst ,the practicability of reproducing in India the training now given at the Royal Military College. The answer they received in each case was that, given the necessary material, there should be no insuperable difficulty in providing this form of training at an Indian military college. It will be difficult, however, for the Indian institution to be quite as efficient as Sandhurst itself because the latter will naturally have preference in the choice of instructors, and will also continue to have, by reason of its location, certain physical advantages which cannot be transferred to India. But we have before us the examples of the Kingston and Duntroon Military Colleges in Canada and Australia respectively, where similar disadvantages have been neutralised, and a high standard of efficiency has been achieved; and we wish to make it clear that our recommendation is subject absolutely to the condition that no pains are spared to place the machinery of the Indian military college on the highest plane of efficiency which India can attain. In all military essentials the model of Sandhurst should be closely followed. The instructors should be mainly British officers, and should be picked men. If necessary, specially attractive terms of remuneration should be offered in order to secure teachers of the highest capacity and reputation. It is natural that we should emphasise these "desiderata," since obviously the first essential is that the officers produced at the Indian Sandhurst should be efficient. But a more specific consideration is that the commissions granted to boys trained at the Indian Sandhurst must be King's Commissions, conferring, so far as the Army in India is concerned, i.e., both British and Indian troops, the same status, authority and precedence as the King's Commissions granted to cadets trained at Sandhurst. As our remarks at the commencement of paragraph 6 preceding show, this is a paramount and self-evident necessity. The experiment of the Imperial Cadet Corps was a failure because the officers commissioned therefrom did not possess sufficient powers of command to rise above the position of company officer in the Indian Army, and from the purely practical point of view there can be no compromise in regard to this matter. Indin officers, if they are to pull their weight in the Army in India, must be empowered, like their British comrades, to take command of other British officers junior to themselves and to take command of mixed bodies of troops. But the immediate implication is that the methods of training pursued and the qualifications obtained at the Indian military college must conform to standards acceptable to the Army Council. We should not in any case desire to postulate a lower standard of efficiency for Indian officers trained in India; but we recognise clearly that, apart from any consideration which might influence ourselves, the Army Council must have the right to decide what standard of efficiency for Indian officers to be regarded as adequate in the case of any officer who is to hold the King's Commission and have authority over British troops. We note that quite recently the Army Council have recognised a Dominion Commission in the Canadian Permanent Forces as equivalent to the regular King's Commission.

COUNCIL AND PARTIES

MR. K. M. MUNSHI INTERVIEWED.

KEEN ON UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

"In spite of their shortcomings and defects I have accepted the Reforms for what they are worth and I was always for working them in all earnestness agitating at the same time for more". In these words Mr. K. M. Munshi the newly elected representative of the University in the Bombay Council greated a representative of "The Chronicle" when asked about his attitude on the Reforms.

"Now that you are in the Council—and you know there are nearly half a dozen parties in the Council—will you tell me with which party you have decided to work?" put in our representative.

As Mr. K. M. Munshi was already decided on the point he had no hesitation to answer. "Frankly speaking", said he, "Indian Legislators, both in the Provincial and Central Legislature, have yet to develop what is called 'Party-Spirit' or 'Party-Sense' as it is understood in the Western countries. Parliamentary system of Government contemplates normally only two powerful parties, either of which can get into power. We, however, possess two parties, one permanently in power, and another out of it; one looking to the maintenance of the existing government according to official light; the other permanently bent on making heroic attempts which would appeal to popular imagination. So far as the Bombay Council is concerned—and I am speaking from indirect knowledge—the latter party is divided into more sections than one can ruemember. I am afraid I muay have to remain a non-party man until I find team work is possible in the Council."

To the question, what do you think of the obstruction policy of the Swarajists? he said, with a smile "Admirable, but impracticable and futile. You cannot be in the Council and obstruct things and all questions and at all times" and at the same time he paid a tribute to the foresight of the framers of the Act for having provided, by clever anticipation, ample safeguards in the Act to check-mate any possible deadlock.

KEEN ON UNIVERSITY REFORM.

When asked whether he has got any programme of his work in the Council he replied in the negative and continued saying "I am not yet sufficiently free to frame a programme. Nevertheless, I can tell you that I intend devoting my attention primarily to matters educational. As you know I am keen on University Reforms. I am a believer in the establishment of Universities on linguistic basis in this country where there are so many areas, each with its own culture and language. Further the conviction has gained over me that vocational education must be made a part of the curriculum of studies in secondary education. Further, at present I am working a scheme which, if the Government helps, will easily convert the Royal Institute of Science into a Technological College with very little additional expense".

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

I believe you have seen the Delhi proposals of Mr. Jinnah regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity. What do you say to them?

"The proposals are excellent in themselves", said he, "but I am rather sceptical about their realization. First of all for the consideration of such proposals of far-reaching and national significance a calm and friendly atmosphere is absolutey necessary. And religion must absolutely be divorced from politics. Without that no permanent settlement can be effected between the two communities. Unless I discuss the matter with my friends in Sind, it is difficult for me to say whether at the stage Sind could be beneficially separated from the Bombay Presidency. In theory of course, I am for splitting up India into provinces on a linguistic basis, but in practice the matter is not so simple. That is why I am sceptical. I am, however, ready to help my friend Mr. Jinnah in any reasonable scheme which would destroy communal electorates."

When finally asked about his opinion on the Indian Navy Bill just passed by the Parliament he said with a considerable amount of warmth, "Let us see what it is. Is it any substantial step towards Swaraj? or merely an attempt to transfer a part of the Imperial Navy from the control of Parliament to that of the Indian Government and to give us the honour of paying for it"!

VISION OF NEW KOLHAPUR.

GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISTIC PICTURE.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

KOLHAPUR, April 11.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson arrived here this morning, accompanied by a small party, and were offered a fitting reception, being received by His Highness the Maharaja and the British Resident. After the presentation of eminent people and the inspection of the guard of honour, His Excellency was presented with an address by the Municipality, in which a warm welcome was extended to Their Excellencies. The address traced the growth of the Kolhapur Municipality, and pointed out that new life had been infused into it by the present Maharaja, who liberally extended the franchise. Thirteen years ago the population of the city was a little over forty thousand and the income amounted to a lakh of rupees, while to-day the population had gone over seventy thousand and the revenue had increased to two and a half lakhs.

MAHARAJA'S LIBERALISM EULOGISED.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said in the course of his speech: "I would ask you to bear in mind specially that the improvement of your city depends entirely on your finances, and that unless you arrange to put them on a proper basis, you cannot expect to be able to provide the amenities of a progressive city for the people for whom you are responsible. Signs of advance and improvement in the affairs of your city are not lacking. You are fortunate in having a Maharaja who takes a paternal interest in your affairs, and who has been pleased to confer on you wider powers. I feel sure that under the guidance of His Highness, you will administer the affairs of your Municipality with care and efficiency. I am confident too that with the co-operation and encouragement of His Highness, your city and suburbs will prosper and increase and that there will emerge from your labours a new Kolhapur."—A.P.

(Continued From Column 6.)

go in would you have opened fire with the machine-guns?

A: With the machine-gune.

Q: In that case the casualties would have been very much higher?

A: Yes.

Q: And you did not open fire with the machine-guns simply by the accident of the armoured cars not being able to get in?

A: I have answered you. I have said if they had been there the probability is that I would have opened fire with them.

Q: With the machine-guns straight?

: With the machine-guns.

Q: I gather generally from what you put in your report that your idea in taking this action was really to strike terror? That is what you say. It was no longer a question of dispersing the crowd but one or producing a sufficient moral effect.

A: If they disobeyed my orders it showed that there was comple defiance of law, that there was something much more serious behind it than I imagined, that therefore these were rebels, and I must not treat them with gloves on. They had come to fight if they defied me, and I was going to give them a lesson.

Q: I take it your idea in taking action was to strike terror?

A: Call it what you like, I was going to punish them. My idea from the military point of view was to make a wide impression.

Q: To strike terror not only in the city of Amritsar but through out the Punjab?

A: Yes, throughout the Punjab, I wanted to reduce their 'morale'; the 'morale' of the rebels.

"GOING TO GIVE THEM A LESSON."

Q: Did you observe that after the firing was opened, there were a number of people who lay on the ground in order to save themselves?

A: Yes.

Q: And you men continued to fire on these people who were lying on the ground?

A: I cannot say that, I think that some were running at the time and directed them to fire, and sometimes I stopped firing and re-directed the firing on other targets. The firing was controlled.

Q: Did you direct the firing on people who were lying down in order to save themselves?

A: I probably selected another target. There might have been firing on the people who were still lying down though I think there were better targets than that.

The last but one extract supplies the key to the action of General Dyer. He fired on this meeting, and killed about 400 people and wounded about 1,200; because, in his view, they were rebels and he was going to give them a "lessor" and "punish them" and make a wide impression and 'strike terror throughout the Punjab' and he wanted to reduce the 'morale' of the rebels." That was why he began to fire without warning and without calling upon them to disperse. He continued firing even when the people began to run away and went on firing till his ammunition was nearly exhausted.

JALLIANWALA MASSACRE

400 KILLED: 1200 WOUNDED.

GENERAL DYER'S EVIDENCE RECALLED.

"I WANTED TO MAKE A WIDE IMPRESSION"

The following are extracts from the Report of the Hunter Committee describing the incidents of that day:—

On April 13, General Dyer opened fire without warning on a peaceful crowd of men, women children gathered at the Jalhanwalla Bagh.

What the military authorities did at Amritsar up to the declaration of Martial Law is, as has already been observed, taken by the Punjab Government as done in the aid of the civil authority and they say that such action will be governed by sections 130-31 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The action of the civil authorities in asking the Officer Commanding "to consider himself in, charge of the military situation and to take such steps as he thought necessary to re-establish civil control," it may be argued, amounted to the establishment of 'de-facto' martial law, but for the purposes of judging the Jallianwalla Bagh incident, it is immaterial whether General Dyer was acting merely in aid of the civil powers or on his own initiative as the Military Commander at a place where de facto martial law existed. On the morning of the 13th of April General Dyer issued a proclamation the relevant portion of which order for this purpose is as follows:—

"No procession of any kind is permitted to parade the streets in the city or any part of the city or outside it at any time. Any such procession or gatherings of four men will be looked upon as unlawful assembly and will be dispersed by force of arms is necessary."

PROCLAMATION INSUFFICENTLY PROMULGATED.

It appears that this proclamation was promulgated by General Dyer himself who went to certain parts of the town with the naib tahsildar and others. The people were collected at certain places by beat of drum and the proclamation was made known to them in the Vernacular; printed copies of the Urdu translation of the proclamation were also distributed. There was produced before us a map of the city with the route followed by General Dyer and the places at which the proclamation was insufficiently promulgated marked on the map. There is no doubt on this map and other evidence placed before us that the proclamation was insufficiently promulgated, important portions of the town having been left out. The number of people who could have heard the proclamation promulgated is put down at 8 to 10,000 people; the total population of the city is put down at 160,000 to 170,000. There was a large influx of people from outside owing to the Baisakhi fair which is an important religious festival; and there was also a cattle fair. The reason for this insufficient promulgation is given in the evidence of Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police:—

Q: You thought that was sufficient notice for a town like Amritsar to give of an important proclamation?

A: I did not think anything. When it was too hot to walk in the city I took the nearest route out.

Q: You did not suggest to the General that a longer time might be given?

A: No. When we got to the Majid Mandir the General remarked that it was getting too hot for the troops, so I took the route to Lohgar Gate.

Q: And then this proclamation was stopped?

GENERAL DYER INTENDED TO FIRE MACHINE GUNS.

No attempt was made to put up printed copies of the proclamation at the entrances of the Jallianwalla Bagh although it is said, as will be seen hereafter, that it was the place where a number of public meetings had previously been held. General Dyer returned to the camp at Ram Bagh at 12-40 p.m. and on his arrival there he learnt that a big meeting was going to be held at Jallianwala Bagh at 4-30 p.m. It appears that General Dyer as soon as he heard about the contemplated meeting, made up his mind to go there with troops and fire. He intended to fire upon them with machine-guns, but he was unable to use machine-guns owing to the accident of his being unable to take the armoured cars into the narrow entrance leading to the Jallinwala Bagh. When he took the machine-guns with him he did not know of this difficulty as he had never seen the place before. Similarly; if he had more troops available, than the 50 he had, according to him, he would have ordered all of them to fire. When he reached there, he saw a large meeting of people squatting on the ground and being addressed by a person from a small platform. The number of those attended ing the meeting are varyingly stimated from 15,000 to 20,000, but General Dyer at the time believed it to be 5,000 or 6,000. He put 25 Baluchis and 25 Gurkhas on the raised ground at the entrance and without giving any warning or asking the people to disperse, immediately opened fire at the people in the meeting who were at a distance of 100 to 150 yards. The people, as soon as the first shots were fired, began to run away through the few exits the place has got, but General Dyer continued firing till the ammunition ran short. In all 1,650 rounds were fired and the casualties have now been ascertained to be at least 379 killed and about 1,200 wounded.

His was not the case of a person who had to take a quick decision on a sudden emergency. After he received the information about the contemplated meeting he had four hours to think before he started to go to Jallinwala, he took half an hour to reach there and he arrived there with his mind already made up as to the action he was going to take. His action was in accordance with a determined resolution that he had deliberately arrived at.

FIRED TO PRODUCE A MORAL EFFECT.

In the report he made on the 25th August, 1919, to the General Staff, 16th Division, General Dyer says, "I fired and continued to fire till the crowd dispersed; and I consider that this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread affect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand the casualties would have been greater in proportion. It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd; but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on these who were present but more specially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity". Then in the evidence before us, General Dyer said:—

Q: I think you had an opportunity to make up your mind while you were marching to decide what was the right course. You came to the conclusion that if there really was a meeting, the right thing for you would be the fire upon them straightaway?

A: I had made up my mind. I was only wondering whether I should do it or I should not.

Q: No question of having your forces attacked ented into your consideration at all?

A: No. The situation was very very serious. I had made up my mind that I would do all men to death if they were going to continue the meeting.

Q: Does it or does it not come to this: you thought that some striking act would be desirable to make people not only in Amritsar but elsewhere to consider their position more corectly?

O: Yes. I had to do something very strong.

Q: You commenced firing the moment you had got your men in position?

A: Yes.

Q: The crowd had begun to go away when you continued firing?

A: Yes.

Q: The crowd were making an effort to go away by some of the entrances at the further end of the Bagh?

A: Yes.

Q: You put your pickets one to the right and one to the left of the entrance. Towards some places the crowd was getting thicker than other places?

A: They did.

Q: From time to time you changed your firing and directed it to places where the crowds were thickest?

A: That is so.

Q: Is that so?

A: Yes.

Q: And for the reasons you have explained to us you had made up your mind to open fire at the crowd for having assembled at all?

A: Quite right.

"I WAS GOING TO PUNISH THEM."

Q: When you heard of the contemplated meeting at 12-40 you made up your mind that if the meeting was going to be held wou would go and fire?

A: When I heard they were coming and collecting I did not at first believe that they were coming, but if they were coming, to defy my authority, and really to meet after all I had done that morning, I had made up my mind that I would fire immediately in order to save the military situation. The time had come now when we should delay no longer. If I had delayed any longer I was liable for court-martial.

Q: Supposong the passage was sufficient to allow the armoured cars to

(Continued in Colum 4.)

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

A GLORIOUS RECORD OF WORK.

The Servants of the People Society has just issued a report of its work (December 1920—March 1927). Below we give a summary of the Report:

The idea in founding the Tilak School of Politics and the Servants of the People Society was, briefly put, first to make provision for those interested in the study of Politics, Economics and other Social Sciences, and to create an interest for such studies amongst youngmen in general; and secondly to start an order of life-membership for those willing to develop their whole life for the Political, Social, Educational and Economic uplift of the country.

To give effect to the first part of the scheme, the Tilak School of Politics was started in December 1920, under a Board of Trustees consisting of L. Lajpat Rai (Director); Bhai Parmanand; L. Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law; L. Jaswant Rai, M.A., and L. Ram Prasad, B.A.

Two or three wholetime lecturers were engaged, and several others promised to give lectures without payment. Lalaji gave his own library containing hundreds of volumes and his own residential bungalow associated with the memorable event of his exile in 1907 with attached lands, to the institution. Provision was made for stipends of the value of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 p.m. for deserving students, and these stipends were availed of by students not only from the Punjab but also from the U. P., the C. P., Bihar and Malabar. Classes in History, Political Science, Economics, etc., besides lectures by prominent men on current topics, were arranged for some months. Then came the Non-Co-operation Movement in full force. Lalaji's position in the political life for the country demanded that he should shoulder the responsibility of starting a National College for the non-co-operating students, desirous of continuing their studies too.

The scheme of life-membership was put into operation in May, 1921, with a nucleus of only three members—L. Feroz Chand, B.A., L. Purshottam Lal Sondhi, B.A., and L. Achint Ram, B.A.

The formal opening ceremony was performed by M. Gandhi in October, 1921, when one more member (B. Hasnam Sunder Lal, B.A., LL.B., of U.P.) joined.

The following is a list of the present members:—

FOUNDER-DIRECTOR.

Lala Lajpat Rai.

MEMBERS.

1. *L. Feroz Chand, B.A.
2. *L. Jagan Nath, B.A.
3. Babu Gopabandhu Das, B.A., B.L.
4. L. Mohan Lal, B.A.
5. L. Chhabil Das, B.A. (Hons.)
6. *L. Achint Ram, B.A.

*Members of the Executive Council.

MEMBERS UNDER TRAINING.

1. Pandit Baldeva Chaube, B.A.
2. Pandit Algu Rai, Shastri,
3. Babu Hari Har Nath Shastri.
4. Pandit Mohan Lal Gautam, B.A.
5. Pt. Amar Nath, Vidyalankar.

ASSOCIATES.

1. Dr. Gopi Chand, Bhargava, M.B., B.S., Lahore.
2. L. Purshottam Lal Sondhi, B.A., Editor, "Bande Matram."
3. Babu Purshottam Das Tandon.
4. Babu Harnam Sunder Lal, B.A., LL.B., Lakhmipur.

TRAINING.

To give theoretical and practical training to youngmen for public life, is the chief aim of the Society. At the headquarters, for this purpose, Lalaji's own library which formed the nucleus, has been developed, and now contains nearly 7,000 volumes. They are mostly English and relate to History, Economic and Social Sciences. Fresh additions are being made according to requirements. Besides books in English, the Library contains a fair number of books in Urdu, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and other languages. In addition to this Library and Reading-Room where numerous important Indian and foreign journals are provided, two more Reading Rooms and Libraries have been started; one at Lahore inside the town, the other at Cuttack under the local branch of the Society.

For 'practical training' in public work, if provision cannot be made for any member to take up some work done directly under the guidance of Lalaji, he is offered the opportunity of working with other public men and organisations. In this connection the Society is specially grateful to Lala Ram Prasad, B.A., Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, M.B., B.S., Bhai Parmanand, M.A., Babu Purushottam Das Tandon of Allahabad, Mahatma Hans Raj, Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. S. A. Brelvi (Editor, "Bombay Chronicle") and Babo Kali Nath Roy.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The National College was started in the Non-Co-operation days of 1921, in response to the demand of non-co-operating students who wanted to continue their studies. The College had, from its very start, a very intimate connection with our Society, for three or four of our members were always working in the cause of National Education.

Under the Tilak School of Politics, lectures of political, and literary character are arranged. Many eminent public men have spoken on current topics of political and social interest. The speakers so far include: Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the renowned scholar and historian of Poona; Mr. Aldous Huxley, the famous English novelist and poet who gave his first public lecture in India on the "Modern Novel" under the auspices of the School; Dr. V. H. Rutherford, ex-M.P.,; Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., and Mrs. Lawrence, L. Lajpat Rai, etc.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Our Society is a big share-holder of the Punjab Newspapers and Press Company, Ltd., which owns the Urdu daily "Bande Mataram." Lalaji was the Editor of the paper up to the date of his arrest in 1921. At the time of Lalaji's arrest the paper was at the zenith of its popularity. It had a circulation of some 20,000 copies. Afterwards, for some time, the paper was being edited by Lala Ram Prasad.

Besides "Bande Mataram," an English weekly "The People" was started by the Society in July 1925. It is entirely owned by the Societf. Our Director, Lala Lajpat Rai, has been its Editor, and Lala Feroz Chand its Assistant Editor. Lala Jagan Nath has been in charge of its managerial side from the beginning and he also helps in the Editorial work.

POLITICAL WORK.

As has already been mentioned, pratically all the members of the Society as well as our Director were engaged in the Congress work in the beginning of the programme of non-co-operation was adopted at the special session of the Congress under Lalaji's presidentship at Calcutta. At present many of our members are of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee some also of its Executive Council and Working Committee.

WORK AMONG THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Our Society has been devoting the major portion of its energies for the last three years to the upliift of the untouchables, and has used every legitimate weapon that it could catch hold of for preparing this considerable section of the Indian population ultimately to march side by side in the battle of freedom with the rest of their countrymen. In this we have tried to secure the co-operation of all, whether they be Sanatanists, Arya Samajists or Sikhs, and stress is laid on the social economic and cultural improvement of the depressed classes. Our Society started work in this connection in April 1924, and the work has been limited only to the Ponjab and the U. P. Before Lalaji left for Europe in 1924, the Punjab Achhut-Uddhar Committee was constituted with Lalaji as President and Lala Ram Prasad as Secretary. Under the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee Babu Purushottam Das Tandon formed an Achhut-Uddhar Board with its headquarters at Lucknow for the eastern part of U.P. Babu Harnam Sunder Lal acted as its Secretary. The funds were supplied by the Punjab Achhut-Uddhar Committee out of the monthly subscription of Rs. 5,000 placed at the disposal of our Director by Seth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta for the purpose.

PROTECTION TO WIDOWS.

Besides giving relief to individual widows now and then under the Lahore City Branch of the Society, last year a Widows' Home was started at Puri. The Ashram goes under the name of Jagannath Vidhwa Ashram. Towards the maintenance of the institution, the All-India Maha Sabha at present contributes Rs. 50 a month. The balance of the expenses is raised locally. Babu Gopabandhu Das manages and supervises the work as Secretary of the Managing Committee of this Home. At present there are 7 inmates who carry on gardening, spinning, sericulture and other small cottage industries. The aim and object of the institution is to train up rescued females and the helpless widows to a life of service and sacrifice on the lines of Brahmacharya. Those desirous of remarrying, have the freedom to do so. The institution was a long-felt need at Puri which is a religious centre of India-wide importance.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND REQUIREMENTS.

The financial condition of the Society is fairly satisfactory. Besides some Rs. 200,000 in banks etc., it has its own Home and Library. But the need for a double-storeyed lecture hall for meetings, lectures and for accommodating the Library and reading room is badly felt. It is estimated that some Rs. 60,000 can give the Society a double-storeyed hall of the sort needed and also a few suites residential rooms for members and their families. The society has already collected some Rs. 11,000 for the purpose. Another Rs. 50,000 is still needed.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Unsightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disfigure the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never gripe or cause pain, and as they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

PEACEFUL RAM-NAVMI PROCESSION

AMRITSAR, April 11.

Feelings were running high among the local Hindus at not having been granted the necessary license to take out the Ramnavami procession. A protest meeting was also held when a number of speakers expressed their determination to have the festival celebrated even without a license. Yesterday afternoon, however, Lala Bishendas and Lala Keshoram, M.L.C., signed the necessary license form and elaborate arrangements for the procession were made in a few hours. The celebration passed off peacefully, and the procession was accompanied by the Magistrate, Municipal Commissioners, and police officers. It passed before a mosque after night prayers were over.—A.P.

"RAMNAVAMI" PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

DELHI, April 11.

The Ramnavami procession passed off peacefully without any incident. More than 10,000 men and women took part in the celebration.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLHAPUR.

(BY VERITAS.)

III.

Prof. Latthe before his elevation to the ministerial gadi of Kolhapur published certain articles about self-Government and Indian States. He has described the condition of Indian Princes and their ways in a detailed manner and it is very interesting to see how far Rao Bahadur Latthe has been able to vindicate his principles or has fallen a victim to the corroding system which he has so severely condemned. He has in "no measured" terms found fault with the despotic character of the rule of an Indian Prince and has maintained that loyalty is virtually impossible to exist amongst subjects groaning under autocratic rule. The exhibition of loyalty he says is mere sham. "None except the vultures hovering round the Royal Palace can feel any affection for a Prince." If the Political Agent or the Resident tightens his screw over the head of a Prince hardly any one will run to his rescue with any sympathy. On the contrary every one will bless the alien political officer for this. "The Indian Prince," he observes, "gloats in trampling down upon his subjects. The more autocratic he is towards his subjects proportionately more obsequious he is towards the political officer. The reason of it is that the oppressed people are prone to prefer their complaints to the Resident and there are thousand and one ways by which an Indian Prince placates the Resident. He is at his beck and call. The best ornament of the royal jewellery, huge cash in the treasury, excellent horses in the stable, fine cars in garage and beautiful furniture in the Palace all these the Prince possesses not for his ownself but for the use of others. Political officers, their clerks, their memsahebs, their women-folk, to be brief, even the menials and chaprasees are propitiated at any expense. If only a little of this vast outlay is spent for his subjects he can secure their happiness and contentment in no time. But the Indian Prince anxious to crush the subjects under his rule is too void of intelligence to appreciate this simple fact."

SYCOPHANT DARBAREES.

In addition to the control of the Resident and other Political officers Mr. Latthe describes a class of sycophants called Darbarees who wield influence over a Prince.

"Chronicle" Photo.
H. H. the Gaekwar and the Maha rani of Baroda snapped at the Mole before their deputure to Europe.

They are always cringing and flattering and trying to win over the affection and the opinion, of the ruler. The Prince feels quite elated and immensely pleased by their flattery falls into their meshes. Thus secure in the royal favour these Darbarees try to exploit the ruler for their own ends. Along with the Resident their influence in the State is unbounded. "Despotic rulers all over the world are Aurangzebs and become suspicious in their character, and the result of it is that their Dewans (Nizams) become still more despite and predominant. But the double weight of the political officer and these Darbarees does not lessen the torture of the down-trodden subjects." "A Prince so circumscribed, "Mr. Latthe has suggested, "tries to raise up a class with a view to make supporters of his tyrannical rule. With this policy our princes generally encourage people of their caste to be staunchest partisans of their rule. The inevitable result of all this is that there are two parties in the State. One of the ruler composed of men of his caste and the other of the subjects. And this leads to perpetual feud and discontentment."

A SUPPORTER OF AUTOCRACY.

Mr. Latthe painted this picture six years before when he was a free man and a member of the Legislative Assembly. No one ever dreamt that he would be called upon to play the role of the Darbaree and be the staunch supporter of an autocratic Prince. But as fates would have it Rao Bahadur Latthe is playing these two parts every day in his actual life in Kolhapur. The Rao Bahadur has collected a number of Darbarees round him who are exercising a great sway over their ruler. The ruler feels innate pride and his vanity is no doubt tickled by the fact that so many enlightened and educated Darbarees are dancmockery of self-Government? Is it worthy of such tom-tom? We do not much care about the artificial publicity of this antiquated institution. We are sorry for the moral degradation which it will bring about. By reason of the undue prominence given to this crude elementary institution of Ilakha Panchayat the young and inexperienced ruler of Kolhapur may labour under the delusion that he has granted a measure of real self-Government, even though in local affairs, to his subjects and this delusion may ripen into a do-nothing attitude and thus will result in accentuating the contentment of the people by hopes frustrated and expectations belied and will tend to make the ruler thoroughly discredited.

ing attendance on him and are engaged in the task of extolling him to the skies by means of their publicity department. The Darbarees in their mind are convinced that the worth of a ruler is generally known to his subjects and much more so to the outsiders, for in such matters these who are outside the game generally see more of it than those who are involved in the thick of the fight. The Darbarees by controlling a subsidised Press keep the whole show going. They thereby appear to advantage in the eyes of the officials and those who are of their mind. As regards the critic they do not much care. Their sole purpose is to keep their Prince and the bureaucracy mightily pleased. Their purpose in life is not to secure the contentment of the subjects. Because by its very nature such a task is incongruous and ever opposed to their selfish instincts. How far this description of Darbarees so graphically given by Prof. Latthe applies to the friends the Rao Bahadur has now collected round himself we leave it to the Kolhapur people to judge. Mr. Latthe has also tried to create a party from amongst the members of his caste and that of his master by the use of the large patronage and power which he enjoys, to play the part of staunch adherents of the present regime. There is also the inevitable result of a split between the party in favour of the Dewan and that against it. This historical coincidence between the forecast and the actual fact so cleverly anticipated and so dexterously carried out is undoubtedly creditable to the present Dewan Saheb.

MOCKERY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Rao Bahadur Lathe was once an M.L.A., was aspiring to be a Provincial Minister, was very keen about self-Government, was an ardent advocate of responsible Government, was also the champion of the ryots. We are told he is now engaged in the Herculean task of restoring order out of chaos. We do not know whether this is an oblique compliment. Leaving that aside we boldly put it to him whether there is the slightest trace of real responsibility in the institution the Ilakha Panchayat which he is going to inaugurate with such eclat and pomp at the hands of Sir Leslie Wilson. Is not this institution a

LARKHANA RIOTS TRIAL.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 11.

The Larkhana riot case, in which over seventy Mussalmans stand charged with arson and rioting, opened on the ninth at Larkana, before Agha Ghulam Hussain, Special First Class Magistrate appointed for this purpose. The evidence of the Investigating Inspector was recorded.

Ahmedin and Nazarali, alleged rioters, surrendered to the Police on the eigth.—A.P.

STATEMENTS ABOUT LARKHANA RIOT

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKHANA, April 11.

It is observed a few Mahomedan M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s have issued a manifesto regarding the Larkana riot, and other Mahomedans are issuing statements contrary to facts contradicted in many important particulars by previous statements in Muslim papers who alleged having ascertained facts on the spot. Many statements in these newspapers and subsequent declarations are contrary to facts. The Hindus are issuing a full clear statement of the riot and circumstances leading thereto.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture:

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit): (1) Tarkunde, V M (58); (2) Arain, Abdul Aziz R B (3); and (3) Thomas, K C (60).

SECOND CLASS:—(1) Amin, K C (1); (2) Apte N S (2); (3) Bhat, N R (4); (4) Desai, D G (6); (5) Desai, M P (7); (6) Deshmukh, M R (8); (7) Divgi, R D (11); (8) Dongre, S S (13); (9) Gayawala, P M (15); (10) Gokhale, D H (17); (11) Goswami, R N (18); (12) Govanday, G K (19); (13) Higdekatti, G M (20); (13 Jainapur, B H (21); (14) Kale, V K (23); (15) Kelkar, D G (24); (16) Kulkarni, P S (29); (17) Madhavrao, S (31); (18) Mahajani, S G (32); (19) Marwadi, G T (35); (20) Nadkarni, V L (36); (21) Naik, V K (38); (22) Nikam, V G (40); (23) Palande, S R (41); (24) Pandya, S B (43); (25) Patel, A F (44); (26) Patel, M V (45); (27) Patel, R B (46); (28) Patel, V M (47); (29) Sayanur, P K (50); (30) Shah, K A (51); (31) Sahani, W P (52); (32) Shaik, B M (53); (33) Upadhyaya, D C (61); ((34) Upadhya, D D (6); and (35) Zodge, N G (64).

PASSED:—(1) Betigeri, A R (65); (2) Bhide, N R (66); (3) Chaphekar, V S (67); (4) Kurhade, S K (72); (5) Naik, M B (74); (6) Patwardhan, W P (75); (7) Shahani, K K (76); (8) Vakil, S M (77); and (9) Yarde H V (78).

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF B.Ag.

SECOND CLASS:—(1) Desai, T H (1); (2) Ganpule, T V (2); (3) Gidwani, R N (3); (4) Gokhale, D R (4); (5) Inamdar, G R (5); (6) Joshi, N A (6); (7) Paracer, K K (9); (8) Patel, H V (10); (9) Patel, P N (11); (10) Prithivi Raj, Y (14); (11) Desai, M K (16); (12) Pandya, P S (17); (13) Patel, P J (18); (14) Relwani, S L, (19); (15) Sannabhadti, S K (20); (16) Oka, V G (21); (17) Despande, K V (23); (18) Ghatge, M B (24); (19) Lodh, D C (26); (20) Sawant, S Y (29); (21) Shah, K N (30); (22) Gosai, K N (34); (23) Malkani, P G (36); and (24) Mandke, N V (37).

PASS:—(1) Mahajan, S B (78); (2) Patrawala, F M (79); and (3) Annigeri, L G (83).

PASSED BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY ONLY.

(1) Aiyengar, R S (41); (2) Bederkar, V K (42); (3) Burhanuddin Husain, (43); (4) Chellaramani, T J (44); (5) Dhumma, B M (45); (6) Dutt, P C (46); (7) Gazdar, D B (47); (8) Gujjar, D V (48); (9) Honap, S G (49); (10) Irani, B A (50); (11) Irani, R A (51); (12) Jani, M H (53); (13) Kawatkar G P (5); (14) Kondvikar, Y K (55); (15) Kulkarni, D G (56); (16) Kulkarni, L G (57); (17) Kulkarni, V K (58); (18) Lanewala, S G (59); (19) Makhijani, D K (60); (20) Manerikar, G S (61); (21) Mehta, A A (62); (22) Motafram, S D (63); (23) Mulwani, B T (64); (24) Natu, R G (66); (25) Parah, R N (67); (26) Patel, M N (68); (27) Patel, S M (69); (28) Patel, T B (70); (29) Patil, N G (71); (30) Tambat, M B (73); (31) Tipnis, B B (75); (32) Trivedi, J M (76); and (33) Vora, M D (77).

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY.

(1) Ishwarlal, B (52); (2) Shah, N P (72); and (3) Thadani, K P (74).

M. COM. EXAMINATION.

(1) Kammana, R E (1).

PURIFY HINDU TEMPLES.

Addressing a meeting in Temple premises last Wednesday evening in Old Sukkur, Mr. T. L. Vaswani said:—

There is unrest in many hearts. The news of the Larkana tragedy makes me sad. By a law of the logic of Human life communalism becomes fanaticism. Misguided Muslims forgot the teachings of their Prophet. They forgot the true spirit of religion. They looted Hindu shops and assaulted Hindu bretheren. No religion is meant to be violent. All prophets and teachers of religions are preachers of peace. But they often suffer at the hands of their Disciples. Unrest in Larkana! Unrest also, here in Old-Sukkur. For a bawa has usurped a temple and he sits there in defiance of the panchayat and public opinion. Temples are not the personal property of bawas. And these who are immoral have forfeited the right to be the custodians of temples which should be dedicated to the service of God and man. You are greatly excited, deeply, stirred. The problem of purifying Hindu temples in Sind is urgent insistent. My hope is in you who are young. The moral idealism of youth is needed to attack the temple evils. They have discredited the cause of religion in Sind. They have wounded the heart of the Hindu dharama. They can not be combated by counsel of compromise. All compromise with evil is weakness. Soral courage is needed. I ask you to strengthen the movement for purification of temples. Strengthen it with the strength of faith.

REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

ALICUT CUTCHI AND KATHIAWADI RESIDENTS' PROTEST

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 11.

A public meeting of the Cutch and Kathiawar inhabitants residing at Calicut, Malabar, was held on Wednesday, the 6th instant nder the presidentship of Seth Nagjee Amershi of Messrs. Nagjee Purushotham and Co., to protest against the British Government's decision to revive the Viramgam Cordon, when Messrs. Salemahomed, Premji Goverdhandas, Samji Jethabhai, Dwarkadas Waljee, J. M. Thakore and the President dwelt at length upon the grievances and hardships that the passengers had to suffer at Viramgam some nine years ago at the hands of the British Customs officers.

Resolutions were passed authorising the President to wire to the authorities concerned not to revive the Viramgam Cordon and harass the passengers by examining the personal effects, etc., at Viramgam or other stations.

The meeting terminated after passing vote of thanks to the chairman and secretaries of the school.

ABOLISH ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT DHARWAR

This Conference and the Show which are becoming annual functions were held at Yamnur, Taluka Navalgund, District Dharwar, at the time of the famous "Yamanur Uras" under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, M.L.C. They were attended by many hundreds of people. The Collector of the District Mr. A. Master I. C. S. who opened the Cattle-Show said "Such Shows are necessary to encourage agriculturists to breed good cattle. Agricultural education must be pushed on to achieve the desired result. Worthless cattle are consuming a large portion of the fodder that could have been useful to maintain much better cattle. This waste must be stopped.

The president Mr. Kambli said:—"In the Bombay Presidency 33 p. c. of the owners are absentee land-lords, though it is not so bad in the Karnatak. The owners of the soil must be the tillers as well. Lands should not change hands. It is the duty of the villagers to see to this. If the agriculturist improves then only India can India progress. Education is necessary to understand improved agriculture and commerce. It is the duty of every one to lift up the agriculturist the village."

Lectures on subjects important to the tract such as land-embankments, economic use of fodder, non-credit co-operative societies, diseases of cattle, etc., were then delivered by experts. A demonstration of improved agricultural implements was held. Deserving cattle were awarded prizes.

CONGRESS POLITICS IN MELTING POL.

(Continued from page 6.)

tc landlords. Will, for instance, the Congress Committees in our province and the so-called Nationalist Parties in the Council—whether they call themselves Swarajists or Responsivists, for they are equally painted with the same brush from the Socialist point of view—be prepared to support a genuine instrument of peasants' rights and tenancy legislation framed on similar lines?

CLEAN UP THE CONGRESS.

The question has only to be framed to be answered in the negative. And herein lies the fundamental weakness and bane of all our Nationalist Parties' activities. They will have, therefore, to be cleaned and purified in conformity with modern ideals—the few grains of wheat will have to be winnowed from the heaps of chaff that clog the wheels of our Congress—and we shall perhaps have to be prepared to part company with some of the tallest poppies in the land. But this will not be the first time that the front benches of the Congress will have to be cleared. The process of purification was boldly undertaken in 1918 at Bombay and again in 1920 at Calcutta, when we reluctantly bade good-by to some of the most respected leaders of the old school. Seven momentous years have gone by and we are again face to face with an impasse. The ruthless Time-spirit is at us again and demands a still more logical if less flamboyant programme and even greater courage to clean up and reorganise our front benches so that the millions of our countrymen may be revitalised and reawakened to capture the citadels of economic and political Swaraj.

WILL A. I. C. C. DO IT?

The increased awakening of our factory workers has thoroughly exposed the modern capitalists and separated them from the ranks of the Congress. But the taint of the zemindars and the Sowcars still remains and hence the necessity of a special emphasis on the peasants' and the tenants' rights. Will our leaders and the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. grapple with this most vital question and undertake the preliminary definition of their rights and the consequent purification of their ranks or will they be content with paying mere lip-service to and indulge in the mockery of the new formulae that have already revolutionised the condition of millions in many countries of the world?

PROF. KARVE'S TOUR IN U. P.

CAWNPORE, April 11.

After visiting Jhansi, Bajda and Hamirpur, Professor Karve came here last week and delivered some lectures on the subject of education of women and the work of the Indian Women's University. Instead of visiting Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares, as he intended to do, he now proposes to visit a few smaller district towns during April. In the beginning of May, he will go back to Poona, but will return to the United Provinces in August to complete his tour.—A.P.

The Mysore University held a special convocation on Monday to confer degrees and at a subsequent Senate-meeting elected its representative to the Tata Institute of Science and passed the Budget estimates of 13 lakhs revenue and a lakh more of expenditure.—Free Press.

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MATCH INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

MANOEUVRES OF SWEDISH TRUST.

The following are extracts taken from the statement submitted to the Tariff Board by Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi on behalf of the Burman Indian Chamber of Commerce :—

In India, when the import duty on matches was raised to the present figure, the Swedish Trust found that manufacturing matches in their own country for export to India left them very little profit, and consequently they started factories in India. They increase their share capital and issued 272,500 shares of £7-5-0 each, which were oversbscribed in the London market. The Swedish Company thus created a British interest in the industry expecting perhaps to have things smooth for them in India.

SWEDISH MANOEUVRES.

The Swedes have, therefore, decided to start their own factories in India—a fact that has already aroused considerable indignation in national Indian circles. But the exact manœuvres of the Swedes still seem to be not clearly understood by the large majority of Indians and it will, therefore, be very instructive to them to read the following facts that have been placed at our disposal by a German match expert who has recently returned from India after many year's stay there, who has set up match factories for a number of Indian capitalists and who is sincerely and enthusiastically interested in the development of the match industry in India. He says: "It is well-known that India is to-day the best customer for Swedish matches. This is solely due to India being unable to produce her own matches. And this again was and is still due to lack of enterprise and difficulties in obtaining timbers suitable for match manufacture. Lately, however, things have been considerably improved. Since over two years the Indian match manufacturer has been protected by an import duty of Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes of matches. As the cost price of good matches made in India is somewhat below Rs. 1-8 per gross it is obvious that a good return for the capital outlay is assured and there is, no doubt, a fair opening for the match industry in India. In fact some of the Indian businessmen are at present very keen on starting match factories in India, and lately some well equipped factories have been started. It is almost certain that, in course of time, India will be able to produce her own matches and then the import of foreign matches, chiefly of Swedish make, will stop automatically. Sweden, or to be quite correct, the "Swedish American Match Combine", is watching this development with keen interest. They have already launched an offensive against Indian Match Industry on a large scale. They did this in such a cunning way that most of the Indians have been taken unawares. It is worth while to go a little further into the practice of the said Combine. Above all one thing is certain: the real aim of the said Match Trust is to monopolise the world's match trade. The means employed by the Trust to attain this end are numerous. According to circumstances they employ fair or foul means. To be just it must be admitted that they employ fair means first. If unsuccessful, they will use foul means unscrupulously. It is impossible within the available space in this paper to depict the various ways and means employed by the Trust. Generally, the practice employed is as follows: After having undersold the matches manufactured in the country for a considerable time (the English call this dumping), they approach the factories with a proposal to buy the whole business. As a rule, the price offered is a decent one. Of course, the owner will be bound over not to do any more business in matches. Very often, after having bought the factory, it will be closed down. Then, of course, the import of matches must commence again. Quite a number of match factories in Europe and elsewhere have come under the influence of the Trust and a great number have been bought by the Trust.

POONA LETTER.

A MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 10.

Last week in Poona was a period of miscellaneous minor activities in the city's public life. The Hindu New Year's day das celebrated; but unfortunately, in accordance with the tradition of Maharashtra, with respect to the first day of the new year also, there were two opinions. The orthodox calendars showed Sunday last to be the New Year's Day, while the reformed correct calendar pointed out Saturday as having the honour of launching the new era.

On this auspicious day, two other events took place. The first to be mentioned is the annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha founded by Mr. G. V. Joshi in the seventies of the last century, and made famous by the late Justice M. G. Ranade, Lok. Tilak and G. K. Gokhale. Though in itself the institution is almost inactive, it has had the honour of being the mother of many a public institution that at present enshrines the political life, not only of the city but the whole of Maharashtra. The office-bearers of the Institution belonged to all nationalist parties; but this year, it has been placed solely in the hands of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Mr. N. C. Kelkar being elected President.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA.

I have said the Institution is an inactive body, but of late, it is beginning to be felt that it should be revived. To wards that end a small attempt was made by the Assistant Secretary of the Institution, who during the last year, carried on with much success the work of propaganda in villages. Mr. Bapat, the Assistant Secretary, has visited almost all the villages in Poona District, lectured to the people, tried to understand their grievances, put before them the present situation of the country, and thus succeeded in establishing a familiarity with the villagers. One of the objects of the Institution is to understand the grievances of the royat, and to din them into the ears of the Government. This work has now been proposed to be continued during the current year also. The desire to make the Institution more active was evident from a resolution which the annual meeting accepted. It asked for the undertaking by the Institution of the task of Municipal Reform. A committee of 5 or 6 members has been formed to devise measures to educate Municipal voters in their rights, and to see that in view of the elections to the Municipality next year, people were posted up in Municipal matters.

The New Year's day witnessed another small pleasant function, namely that of opening the building of the Gopal Gayan Samaj on the Tilak Road. This institution is in the hands of Mr. Desai, and has been doing much useful work for the last half a dozen years. Its aim is to create love for music and use it to inspire patriotism. Pt. Digambarboa Paluskar, the father of music in Maharashtra had specially come to perform the opening ceremony. He delivered a short speech, and proved that music could be highly useful for national revival.

The last session of the annual meeting of the Granth Sangraha was held on Sunday last in the hall of the library, under the presidentship of Mr. L. R. Gokhale. The annual Budget was passed and a proposal to purchase a building for the Institution was also accepted.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the M. P. C. C. held on Sunday last was important for two resolutions on Hindu-Moslem unity and unity in the Congress published at length already in the press. Mr. Kelkar moved them in the meeting, and there is no doubt that they supply a good basis for a discussion on unity. Mr. Kelkar said that in the whole country, there was always a very general vague talk of unity, but few leaders have ready in their pockets concrete proposals for bringing about the unity. His proposals may or may not be acceptable to all. But there can be no doubt that they prepare the preliminary ground for unity. The meeting also resolved to do propaganda work in Maharashtra, with regard to Prohibition, Land Revenue Bill, Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill and such other matters which are of great significance to-day. For the reports of the Prohibition Committee and the Land Revenue Committee appointed by the Government are ready, and Mr. Kelkar's Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, has been allowed by the Legislative Assembly, to be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The vital statistics of the City for the month of March give cause for some concern. The total mortality was 677. Last year in the same month, it was 507. Mortality of children above one year and below three years was 145 as against 67 in the last year in the same period. Total deaths by Small-pox and Measles were respectively 100 and 36, while the figures for the last year were only 3 and 5 respectively. This shows the alarming state of Municipal sanitation and public health.

The Local Municipality has begun to issue a fortnightly paper of its own called the Municipal Gazette. The first issue was published on Saturday last and further issues will be published on the 1st and the 15th of every month. The first number of the Gazette contains articles by the President and other members of the Municipality, and also the proceedings of meetings. None candency the utility of such a paper. But compared with the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, this one appears to be quite a trifling little thing. But as the public support to it increases, its efficiency will rise in that proportion.

FIRST INDIAN SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER

MAJOR DUBE'S NEW APPOINTMENT

(From a Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Rai Bahadur Major Ramprasad Dube, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Ex-Chief Minister, Indore State has been appointed to the post of the Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State in succession to Mr. L. Middleton, I. C. S., (of the Punjab Civil Service), who completes his term of office early next month. This appointment, I believe, since its creation about 35 years ago has been invariably held by Civilians (Englishmen) of the Punjab. This is for the first time that an Indian is taking up the post.

Major Dube is an elected member of the Courts (or Senates) of the Universities of Allahabad and Benares. He was elected Honorary Treasurer of the Allahabad University in 1923 and was elected to the Academic Council of the University in 1924.

Major Dube had a distinguished career both as Executive and Administrative Officer in the Indore State which he served for over thirty years in varied capacities and in almost all its departments. He occupied positions of trust and responsibility in several other Indian States to which his services were temporarily lent by the Indore State.

His personal services rendered in the famine of 1,900 and his administration of subsequent famines in the Indore State and his work in the Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918 is also well-known.

Major Dube had also to deal with industrial, municipal and political problems and he grappled with them with considerable success. He has travelled widely, visiting England, France, Italy, Switzerland and other European countries. He rendered valuable services in connection with the war and his name was mentioned in the Despatch of the Commander-in-Chief in India and in the "London Gazette".

He belongs to Cawnpore which is his home, and where he holds landed property. Since 1919 he has settled down in Allahabad. He has been practising at the High Court at Allahabad.

HINDI TEACHING FOR SOUTH INDIANS.

CLASS OPENED IN PAREL.

Under the joint auspices of the Madrasee Union and the Travancore Association a Hindi Class was opened by the Bombay Hindi Pracharini Sabha at the premises of the Travancore Association in Devokerbai Mansion, Parel. Mr. N. S. Krishna, B.A., B.Sc., presided.

Pandit Ramapathi Sastri in declaring the Class open dwelt at length on the necessity of having a national language and the reasons why Hindi should be the 'lingua franca' of India. Messrs. Chathurvedi and Mishra supplemented the arguments of Panditji, and the President in winding up the proceedings made a powerful case for the propagation of the Hindi tongue. He thanked the Hindi Pracharini Sabha for readily responding to them and appreciated very much the cause they had espoused. He exhorted the members to make the Class a success by taking full advantage of it.

The Pandit was then garlanded and with the distribution of 'pansupari', the pleasant function came to a successful close. It has been decided to hold the classes on all Thursdays and Saturdays from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

PIPE WAY TO FAME.

MR. AMERY ON POLITICS AND PUBLICITY.

"Some advertisers are good politicians", said Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions at the annual dinner of the National Advertising Benevolent Society at the Connaught Rooms, W.C. "And some politicians are good advertisers," he continued, "says a correspondent to the "Westminister Gazette."

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Sir Charles Starmer, proposing the toast of "The Visitors" suggested the Government should get together experts in advertising to confer with our manufactureres to advertise our goods in America.

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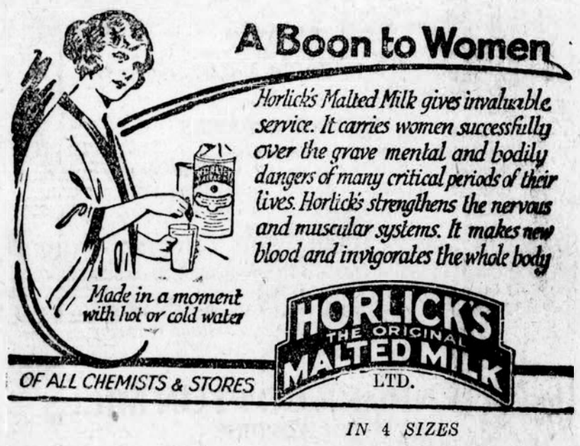
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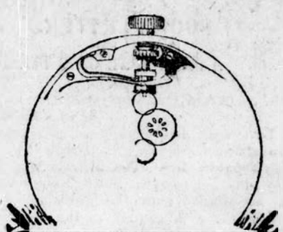

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DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

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